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Get more money
out of your crops

Gittings Big Growing
SEEDS



62 47

1915

ANNUAL SEED
CATALOGUE

FRANK J. GITTINGS

NEOSHO, MISSOURI



FOREWORD



Get More Money Out of Your Crops

To My Friends and Customers:-

I am sending you this year my fourth annual Catalog, which I trust you will find of interest, and that I may hear from you often during the growing season, to the mutual benefit of both. I am very optimistic at the present outlook for the American Farmer, as I feel sure that our great country is to have the most prosperous era in the coming years, in its history. It is at peace with the world, while nearly all of Europe is at war with each other. Millions of men face each other across the battle line, which means that the American Farmer will be called upon to furnish a large part of their staff of life. Now is the time to use your every effort to better your conditions by increasing your acreage, and by planting the purest and best of seeds. We have them ready for your orders. Let us serve you this season.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature of Frank J. Gittings.

Gittings Block, Neosho, Mo.

General Directions for Ordering

Free Delivery. The prices on Garden Seeds in Packages, ounces and quarter-pounds include free delivery by prepaid mail to your door or mail box. Please remember this when comparing prices with other catalogs.

Use Order Sheet. There is an order sheet enclosed with this booklet. By using it you lessen the chance for mistakes and make it easier for you to order, and for me to fill your order.

Send Money With Order. I open no accounts and every order must be accompanied by the cash. You are perfectly safe, as the Seeds can be returned if not exactly as represented, and I will return your money. If you send too much I will return the amount overpaid. You can refer to any bank or to any merchant in Neosho as to my reliability. I have been here since '89.

How to Send Money. You may send money any way you please, but it is not safe to send loose silver, and lose stamps are a nuisance. Make your remittance by money-order, draft or personal check if you can. The next best method is to send paper money in a registered letter. If you have to send silver send it in a card wrapper and make sure it will not break out of the envelope.

Special Prices. In lots of cases, where you want a large order, we may be able to make you special prices. Write us, giving list of your wants. We take pleasure in answering correspondence.

Seeds By Express or Freight. We prefer to send Seeds by express rather than by freight, because they go so much quicker. The express companies make a special rate on Seeds, which brings the carrying cost down very low. It is about 20 per cent less than the regular express rates. However, if you order a hundred pounds or more it will be considerably cheaper to send them by freight. We make no charge for boxes and packing or delivering to the railroad companies at Neosho. It makes no difference whether the express is paid here or paid at your end, the rate on Seeds is the same. If you order Seeds to come by express at your expense you may deduct 5 cents per pound or pint and 10 cents per quart from the post-paid prices quoted in this catalog.

Parcels Post. Seeds are now admissible to Parcels Post rates. The new postal law permits us to ship as much as fifty pounds by mail, within 150 miles. Beyond that twenty pounds.

Seamless Bags. All of my Grass Seeds and Grain Seeds, when shipped in bushels or larger quantities, are packed in new Seamless Cotton Bags, for which an extra charge of 20 cents each is made.

Prices. The prices quoted in this catalog are net. By comparison you will find them to be as low or lower than the same grade of Seeds are sold for by the ordinary Seed House. Besides this those living in the Southwest will find the freight and express rates considerably less from Neosho than from the more distant Seed Houses.

Satisfaction. If better Seeds could be purchased you may be sure I would buy them. I have implicit faith in the Seeds I sell, because I have carefully tested them with all the skill of my years of experience, and I am certain they will produce satisfactory crops for you. I want to sell you Seeds year after year, and I know the only way I can do it is to sell you satisfactory Seeds this year.

Guarantee. Complaints made that Seeds are not good should quite as often be attributed to other causes than the quality of Seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent Seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, too wet or too dry, too warm or too cold; insects, wet weather, frosts, etc.

I can give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the productiveness, purity, description or any other matter of Seeds I send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

I have done my level best to find the best Seeds possible, so that you will receive big benefits from using my Seeds, and I trust the above frank statement will be accepted in the spirit in which it is given.

Write your name and address very plainly, so there will be no errors, and kindly use the order blank.

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Northern Grown Peas

Market Gardeners and Those Desiring to Purchase in Quantities Should Write for Wholesale Prices.

Permit me to suggest that you buy your Seeds early.

If you send in your order now I will have time to get it out promptly. You know nine-tenths of the American people wait until the last minute and then want everything in a hurry, when it is a physical impossibility to serve everyone at once.

Often the last minute buyers have to take what is left. The increasing popularity of Gittings' Great Growing Seeds exhausts our stock on some lines, and this causes delay. So I would advise you to order early and get promptly exactly what you want.

All the Pea Seeds I sell are all grown in the north, where plants and seeds get hardness and power to germinate in a marked degree. These Seeds are of good quality and free from weevil. They are the best Seeds my long experience has taught me how to buy and I am sure you cannot buy better Seeds anywhere, no matter what price you pay.

CULTURE. As a rule, Peas should be planted as early in the spring as possible, while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer, and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Wrinkled Peas, however, cannot be planted quite so early in the season as smooth Peas. While they are larger and more tender and of high quality they are harder to get to grow, more sensitive to unfavorable weather conditions.

The varieties described on this page have been proven the best for this section of the Southwest.

Post-Paid Prices on Peas.

Peas (all varieties except as noted), Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt., 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c.

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT NOT PREPAID.

Peas (all varieties except as noted), $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 30c; gallon, \$1.00.

Pole Varieties Peas.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Peas.

TELEPHONE. A grand Wrinkled Pea, undoubtedly the best of the tall-growing sorts. Vines reach a height of four feet. It is a second early or medium variety, robust in habit and a wonderful producer. The pods are of largest size and remarkably handsome in appearance. They contain eight or ten Peas each, which are invariably plump, a pleasing pale green in color, and of a delightful sugary flavor, not surpassed by any other. Telephone is not only a perfect variety for the family garden, but is rapidly gaining favor with market gardeners, the strongest evidence of its sterling merits. It is certainly admirably adapted to market purposes on account of its size, productiveness and good looks, and is always sure to sell at good prices.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Cultivated quite extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of



strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed, large, smooth, round and light yellow. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Postpaid: Packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 25c. By express or otherwise, not prepaid: Pint, 10c; quart, 20c; gallon, 75c.

Dwarf Bush Peas.

ALASKA—Earliest and most Profitable Early Dwarf or Bush Peas.

ALASKA. (2 feet). Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners.

FIRST AND BEST. (2 feet). An excellent strain of first Early Peas.

AMERICAN WONDER. (1 foot). The finest Dwarf Pea in cultivation. Pods closely packed with large peas of fine flavor; vigorous and prolific.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. (1 foot). One of the very Best of the earliest Wrinkled Peas, and a superior cropper, bearing large, well-filled pods, having from six to nine large Peas in a pod. The vines are of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden.

PREMIUM GEM. (1 1/4 feet). Early and superior Wrinkled Pea; pods abundant; Peas tender, sweet and good.

DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE. This is one of the newest early dwarf peas, growing about twenty inches high. It is a wrinkled pea, with the finest flavor of anything grown. Very productive, pods large, having as high as ten peas in the pod. Market gardeners proclaim it the very best of all early peas. Very sweet flavor. You will make no mistake in planting this variety.

Beans—Best Garden Variety

Crop Very Short—Prices Subject to Change.

All garden beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from late frosts has passed. Any ordinary, good warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. The wax-pod varieties should have a richer soil than the green-pod. The best method of culture is to plant in rows two feet apart, sowing the beans two inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. When the second pair of leaves appear thin out to a single plant every four to six inches or to clumps of three or four, a foot apart. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew makes them more liable to rust and injure the crop. For succession sow at intervals of about two weeks until late in August.

Pole beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the poles four feet apart each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole if the soil is rich. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm, for they are apt to rot. Plant them with the eye down.

All of my Bean Seeds are grown in the hardy climate of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, are of good quality and free from weevil and bugs. You can depend upon Gittings' Great Growing Seeds.

Post Paid Prices on Beans (except as noted): Packet, 5c; ½-pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c. By express or otherwise, not prepaid, pint, 15c; quart, 30c.



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

Bush Beans.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The original Bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. Pods are as large as those of the Large Lima and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima this is considered by many to be of better quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Seed of medium size; flat, white.

LIMA, LARGE WHITE. The Standard Lima; sweet flavor; largely grown.

Bush Beans.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This fine bean is the only absolutely stringless green-pod bean in the market. It is the earliest and most hardy of green-pod sort. By repeated planting pods may be had in constant succession from spring until cut off by frost. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are nearly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, of the finest flavor, fleshy and entirely stringless.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This is an exceptionally good variety, possessing all the merits of its namesake, the Stringless Green Pod, with much larger pods. It is undoubtedly one of the earliest kinds, and is especially desirable planted with the original Stringless for a succession. The plants are stocky and strong growers; pods slightly curved, rounded, saddle-backed and meaty. They are brittle and stringless at all stages, and in quality and flavor are surpassed by none. Our customers who have tried the Giant Stringless are unanimous in praising it.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap bean, and the improved strain we now offer is surpassed in earliness and quality only by the Stringless Green Pod. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and while not stringless are very profuse. It is a sure-cropper under all conditions. Valentine is a superior and popular market variety and always a good seller at good prices.

REFUGEE, OR 1,000 TO 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main-crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table quality. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Extra early, green podded, hardy. Popular as a first early sort.

MAKE OUT A LIST OF ALL THE GARDEN AND FIELD AND GRASS SEED YOU EXPECT TO PLANT THIS SPRING, SEND IT TO ME AND I WILL MAKE YOU AS LOW PRICES AS POSSIBLE. SOMETIMES WE ARE ABLE TO MAKE LOWER PRICES THAN QUOTED IN CATALOG. BE PROGRESSIVE. FIGURE YOUR WANTS AHEAD OF TIME.

Dwarf Wax Beans--Best Varieties for Southwest

For Prices, see Below.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. This is a great improvement on the Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use with market gardeners as well as for growing in the home garden. It has more vitality than the parent sort and hence is much less liable to rust or spot. The pods are straight and succulent, broad, flat and of a clear yellow color. They are borne in great profusion. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are tender and brittle. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, gives a good idea of the habit of growth, shape of pods, and abundance of crop. We commend it to our customers as a superior wax bush bean in every respect.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little later than the Golden Wax Seed, large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye.

PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX. This is a much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habit of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter and more rounded pods, and it is far more productive. The pods are three to four inches in length, of a handsome yellow color, fleshy and stringless. Quality, the very best. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable sort, and it is equally useful for the home garden.

Post Paid Prices on all Beans on this page:
 Packet, 5c; 1/2-pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c.
 By express or otherwise, not prepaid: Pint, 15c;
 quart, 30c. Subject to change.

Green Pod Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER. This widely popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific and is enormously productive. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. The pods, frequently over six inches in length, are so meaty that they are greater in width than in thickness, being deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are stringless when young and of finest quality.

LAZY WIFE. It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all-around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from four and one-half to six inches in length. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless, retaining all these qualities until nearly ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap sorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which are excellent for winter use. A splendid sort for the home garden.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT. An old variety, very popular in the Central and Southern States for planting among Corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, cylindrical and tender. Seed nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish brown dots.

POLE HORTICULTURAL. Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, oval flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many people like them better than the Limas.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods are very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality green or dry.

WHITE CRESEBACK. This is the very best early green-podded pole bean for snap sorts. The pods grow in clusters, are perfectly round and deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are entirely stringless, very meaty and of the choicest flavor.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. A well known early and very beautiful sort. One of the best wax-podded snap pole beans. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. Pods very broad, but quite thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality and stay in condition for use a long time. Seed medium sized, flattened, oval, dull white.

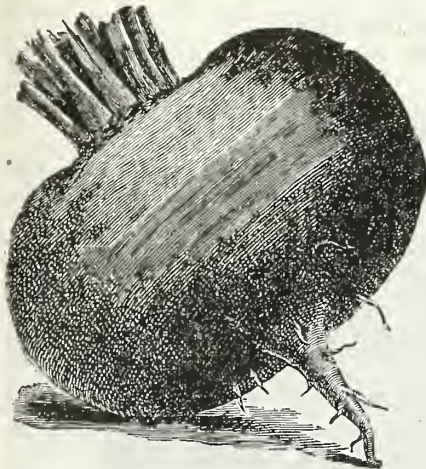
Table Beets—European Grown

The varieties of Table Beets I have listed here I have found to be the most productive of best flavor for growing in the Southwest. I have taken great pains to obtain the Best Beet Seed that is grown and your crop will be the proof of my efforts. I have been particularly careful to get Beet Seed with a high percentage of germinating power and I know you will be highly pleased with the result of using these Table Beets from Gittings Great Growing Seeds.

As the best results come from sowing while the ground is cool, it is advisable to order early.

Post-Paid Prices on all Table Beets.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.



EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP.

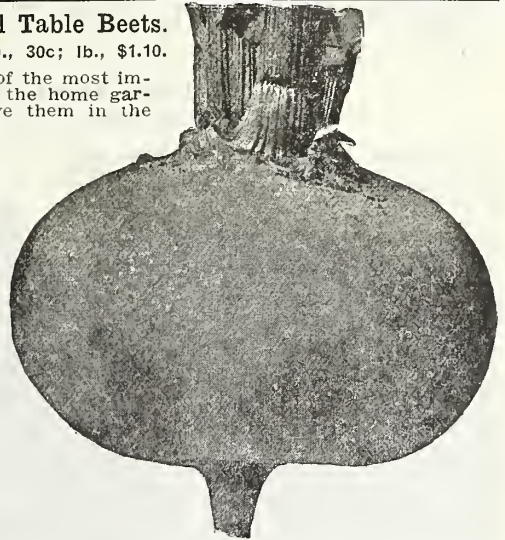
EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Top small, spreading; ribs and short leaf stalks dark red; blade of leaf bright green, with wavy edge; root, dark red, interior color purplish red, with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper.

CRIMSON GLOBE. This splendid variety has now been grown quite extensively in many sections of the country and the many good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction. The root is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. It has a very small taproot. The very dark leaves are small and borne on slender stems, which occupy but a small portion of the root, but it is the exquisite tenderness of the flesh and the complete absence of any stringy or woody character that so thoroughly distinguish this beet. The interior color is very deep crimson throughout, but it is ringed or zoned in a most beautiful manner, making it very attractive in appearance.

LENTZ. Popular with truckers. Later, larger and better than Egyptian.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. One of the earliest table beets. Small tops, color very dark red. Flat and smooth.

Beets are one of the most important crops in the home garden, and to have them in the finest condition they should be freshly gathered for use while quite small, young, tender. Under these conditions they will be found greatly superior in tenderness and flavor to any that can be bought on the market. It is desirable to have a variety of quick growth with richly colored flesh, fine quality, and a moderate amount of foliage. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. This variety resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. The stock we offer is of a distinct vermilion color, which is very attractive not only in the beets as pulled, but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of a better quality. One of the best for early planting out of doors. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other variety, but it is not as well suited as the Egyptian for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting.

ECLIPSE. One of the best table Beets, almost as early as the Egyptian and much superior in quality. Has small tops and is smooth, fine grained and tender. Color bright red, sometimes with lighter zones. Many market gardeners prefer this variety to Egyptian on account of its good looks.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. This is the best long, red beet on the market and a great favorite in the country, as it is of unexcelled quality, both as a table Beet and for stock feeding. It is tender, sweet and of a rich carmine color. May be sown with advantage in July or August in rich ground, as a second crop, is not injured by October frosts and will produce a great abundance of excellent root food for winter.

Mangel Wurzels or Stock Beets

You can grow three tons to the pound of seed on a little piece of ground about 60 feet square, or at least that is what some of my farmer friends have done. Can you think of any cheaper cow feed? Sow in April or May—Harvest before frost and store away in a cellar. Try Stock Beets this spring.

Special Post Paid Prices: Ounce, 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

GOLDEN TANKARD (Yellow Fleshed Mangel).—A smooth and uniform variety, the roots being of large diameter tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. The roots are very solid and the flesh is a rich, deep yellow. It yields an enormous bulk on good land and can be grown closely in narrow rows.

VILMORIN IMPROVED SUGAR. A much improved

strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink.

American Grown Cabbage Seed

All of my Cabbage Seed is American grown, because only the American varieties do best in the Southwest. The varieties I offer are standard and you will find upon comparison that my prices are very much under the ordinary seed man. There are hundreds of named Cabbage Seeds, but the experienced grower has found that out of the hundreds specially named (usually to afford the opportunity of selling a common variety at a high price) varieties, there are really only twenty or thirty distinct varieties. I do not list all of these, because I prefer to offer only those Seeds that experience has proved will grow profitably in this section.

The prime requisite of a good Cabbage crop is good Seed. Good Seed with proper care will produce a beautiful and profitable crop. For planting in the Southwestern States I heartily recommend the varieties described on this page.

Post-Paid Prices Cabbage Listed on This Page.

Packets, 5c; ounce, 15c; one-quarter pound, 50c; pound, \$1.60.

CULTURE. Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil, when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers, will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house between December 25th and January 25th and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are two inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties in Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.



Try
Gittings'
Seeds This
Year.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This cabbage has for many years been the leading early variety, and is undoubtedly the best on the market. The only difficulty is to get a perfectly reliable and satisfactory strain of seed. Our customers may feel assured that in buying from us they get the genuine article, and the very best that can be obtained anywhere. Our seed is specially grown for us on Long Island, where the variety originated, in soil and climate perfectly suited to its highest development. The Wakefield produces heads that are uniformly hard and solid, pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the ends and with few outside leaves. It can always be depended upon as a sure cropper. Even in unfavorable seasons, when other early varieties fail, it will invariably produce a fine lot of solid heads of first quality and largest size.

CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD. A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being not so pointed and much larger. Exceedingly hardy and on account of the fine, solid head, with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. An old and famous type of second early cabbage. It makes a large, conical head, about ten days later than Wakefield. Color, a bright, glossy green. Valuable not only for early use, but as a winter cabbage. A vigorous grower, it thrives even under unfavorable conditions.

EARLY SUMMER. Matures about ten days later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, and quite solid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. An old variety but still popular. It succeeds anywhere, but seems especially suited to the South because of its marked heat-resisting qualities. It belongs to the Second Early class and produces large, solid, flat heads of uniform and handsome appearance; when fully developed they frequently weigh twelve to fifteen pounds each. The heads are fine-grained and of dainty flavor.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. This Standard variety matures a little earlier than many of the late sorts. Is of low growth, with a very large head, broad and flat. A sure crop producer.

LATE DRUMHEAD. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, solid head. A sure heading sort which, in good rich soil, will grow to an enormous size, and on poorer soils will give good sized heads which are very compact, solid and of excellent flavor.

ALL SEASONS. No variety is more reliable than this in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purpose it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round, flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any other.

SUREHEAD. Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a Cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and the same fine qualities, but is of better texture and has less spread of leaves. It is a late sort, uniform in growth, with firm, hard heads.

Muskmelons or Cantaloupes

I take especial pride in my Canataloupe Seed, because I am never quite so disgusted as when I get seated at a hotel table and ready to enjoy a good melon and then have the one set before me a tasteless pumpkiney melon. And I know Cantaloupe lovers are all like me in that respect.

These Melon Seeds are grown by specialists and taken from perfect fruit raised in that part of the country noted for the highest type of each variety.

Every household with a back-yard garden patch should plant Cantaloupe, and for the market-gardener there is no more profitable crop.

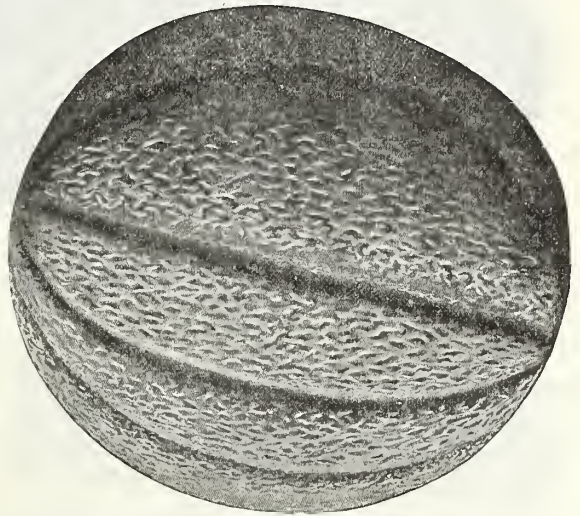
Whether you desire only a 5c packet or enough to plant 50 acres, I want you to try these Gittings Great Growing Seeds.

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects has passed, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. Give plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible. Tobacco dust, air-slacked lime, "slug shot" or land plaster in which there is a little kerosene, will repel attacks of insects.

Post-Paid Prices on all Muskmelon Seeds.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb. 25c; pound, 85c.

ROCKY FORD. The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great today as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce them almost as good especially if care is taken to procure choice seed. We offer only the true and most carefully selected strain, exactly as grown in Colorado. The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is slightly oblong in shape and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. The skin is green, but turns to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh is greenish in color, firm in texture and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind.

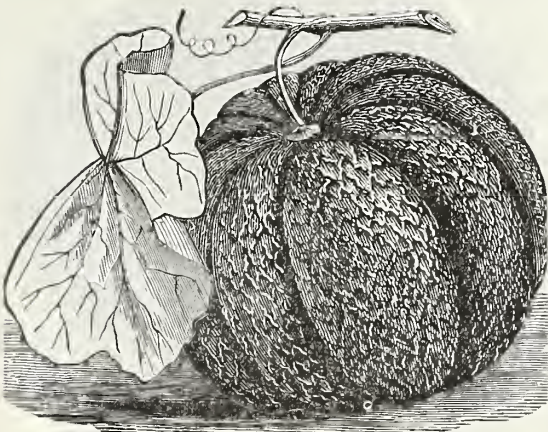


BURRELL GEM. The originator says: "The new Rocky Ford melon with Golden Meat." This describes the melon fully, as in appearance it looks just as the best types of green fleshed gems, or Rocky Fords do.

OSAGE. The melon that pleases the eye on sight and palate in taste. Known and grown everywhere where there is a demand for a delicious appetizing Muskmelon. Always bringing a higher price than other varieties. Grows cocoanut shaped and larger than medium. Dark green skin of a peculiar netting. Salmon flesh. Very delicious. Very hardy and a sure cropper.

BAY VIEW. One of the most popular melons in cultivation. A leading oblong variety. Grows very large, with broad, heavy ribs. A good shipper and immensely productive. Excellent flavor. Of a deep green, appetizing flesh.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. Large size handsome appearance, bountiful yield, early and reliable. Popular with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than many other sorts. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green.



SHUMWAY'S GIANT. One of the largest of muskmelons with a very fine flavor. A favorite wherever grown.

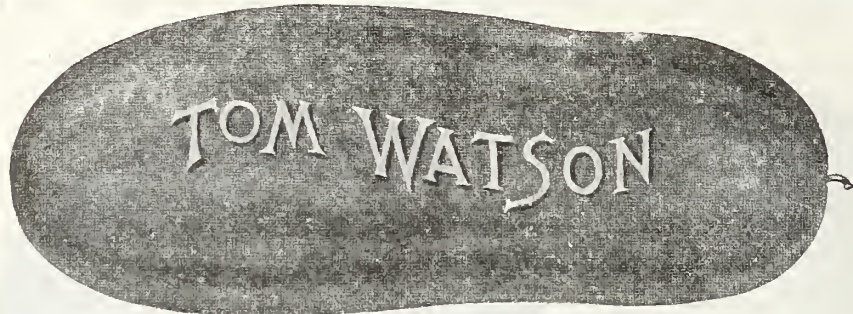
Best Watermelons

Watermelons do best in light well drained soils, though there are several varieties that are well adapted to heavy loams. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore, the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is really warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten growth and help them to get out of the way of insect pests.

Post Paid Prices on all Varieties on This Page.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; quarter pound, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, \$2.50.

By express or otherwise, not prepaid, pound, 50c; 5 pounds, 2.00.



PEERLESS. A most desirable home-market melon, especially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious.

SWEETHEART. A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round but a little longer than thick. The skin is a beautiful light mottled green, with distinct, netted lines of a darker shade. The rind is thin but very tough and bears shipment well. The solid flesh is a deep, rich red, very crisp and melting. Is always good seller on account of its handsome appearance and luscious quality.

SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE. This is a famous and popular variety in the Southern States, where it is grown extensively both for home consumption and for shipment to Northern markets. Also known as Striped Gypsy.

HALBERT'S HONEY. This new melon equals in flavor and is as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweet, but more regular in form and much more productive. Growing as long as the Kleckley, the melons are blunt at both ends. Average length, eighteen to twenty inches. Six to eight inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. Flesh a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home melon for the home garden and for local markets.

ICEBERG. In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to the well known Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin, where the melon rests on the ground, is rich yellow instead of white, as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is much more tender and sweet. The best dark colored shipping melon yet produced.

CUBAN QUEEN. Fruit is medium sized and oval in shape. The flesh is bright red, very crisp, sweet and tender. This melon stands handling well, as the rind is quite thick and hard.

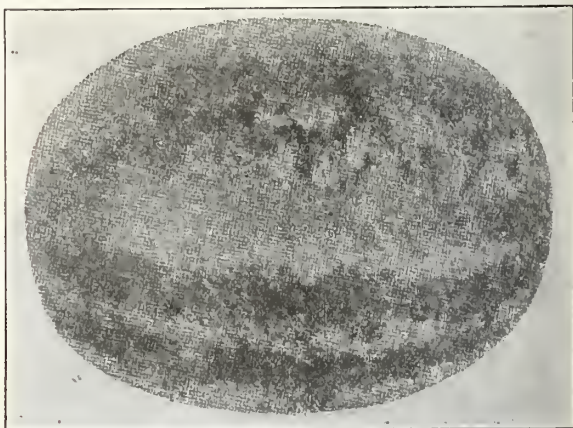
LONG DIXIE. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet; a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large.

TOM WATSON WATER-MELON. This is a comparatively new watermelon which is becoming very popular in the South. The fruits of this desirable sort are large and long, similar in shape, color and larger in size than Halbert's Honey, and with a tougher rind, making the variety especially adapted for shipping. The vines are vigorous and productive. The flesh is rich red, sweet and tender. The seed is white, more or less marked with brown.

KLECKLEY SWEET. This superb melon has no equal for luscious flavor. The skin is not tough enough to bear shipment to long distances, but it is the most desirable of all for the home garden, or nearby markets. The fruits are large, oblong, and very dark green in color. Flesh bright scarlet with solid heart and small white seeds close to the rind. Flesh crisp, sugary and melting in the highest degree—entirely free from stringiness. The melons average eighteen inches in length, ripen early, are of very handsome appearance and uniformly superior in quality. We consider it the very finest sort in existence.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid.

FORDHOOK EARLY. Extra early. The form is nearly round. The average weight of the melons is about thirty-five pounds each. The rind is tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping; the outer color is a uniform medium green; seeds white.



KOLB'S GEM

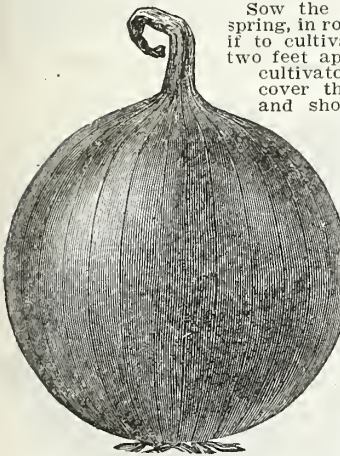
KOLB GEM. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor.

Gittings Great Growing Onions

Post Paid Prices on all Onion Seeds Unless Otherwise Specified.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; quarter pound, 35c; one-half pound, 65c; pound, \$1.10; 5 pounds, \$4.50.

By express or otherwise, not prepaid, one-half pound, 60c; pound, \$1.00; 5 pounds, \$4.00.



Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist the thinnings may be safely transplanted, and will attain full size; but observe, in

planting them, to place the roots only into the ground. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.

In order to have the greatest success with Onions, three things are essential: First, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized; second, the seed must be strictly high grade, both as to quality and vitality; and third, cultivation must be constant, skillful and thorough. The soil should be rich, rather firm, and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich heavily with well rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. As all this is expensive, the importance of planting reliable seed is evident. Cheap Onion seed comes from badly formed or poorly ripened bulbs, and such seed will produce after its kind. Our seed is selected with the greatest possible care, from only choice, well-ripened bulbs, and we know it to be **THE BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.**

PRIZETAKER. Grows to an immense size and for fall marketing is unexcelled. Although of such great size, it is very hardy and a fair winter keeper, as it ripens-up hard and firm; very fine grained, and of mild, delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellow while the flesh is white. To get the best results from this onion the seed is sown in beds and transplanted. It will, however, make a good crop if sown in the ordinary way.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the most popular winter market varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed.

LARGE RED GLOBE. Differs from Red Wethersfield in being almost perfectly globe shaped. Matures a little later than Wethersfield and is equally as good a keeper. Will flourish in lighter soil than any of the flat Onions. It is of large size, with fine-grained flesh that is mild and very tender. Color of outer skin an intensely deep dark blood red. Our seed is unsurpassed.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. This grows to a very large size and is a perfectly globe-shaped onion. Color is a clear pure white. This variety is used by the Chicago market gardeners for bunching. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; one-fourth pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. This fine onion is of large size. An early and abundant cropper. Bulbs very thick, flat or slightly convex bottoms, full oval top with small neck and rich brownish yellow skin.

Strictly Northern Grown Onion Sets

My Onion Sets are very superior in quality and yield.

Bottom sets from seeds.

Prices by express or otherwise, not prepaid:

Dark Reds, gallon, 35c; bushel, \$2.50.

Yellows, gallon, 35c; bushel, \$2.50.

Whites, gallon, 40c; bushel, \$2.50. Subject to change.

White Shallots, Multipliers, Top Summer Sets and Potato Onions carried in stock when such are to be obtained.

Write for Wholesale Prices.



Lettuce—Choice Standard Sorts

Rich, mellow soil, abundant moisture and a cool atmosphere are the conditions under which Lettuce attains its best development. There are varieties, however, which are adapted to summer culture and make fine heads even during the hot mid-summer of our Western climate. All varieties, of course, do well during the cool and autumn months. The quality of home-grown Lettuce is so far superior to any that can be bought, that if space in the yard can be found for but one vegetable, Lettuce should be the one. Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March and transplant into a sheltered border, with Southern exposure. Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and at intervals throughout the summer for a succession. Drop the seed thinly, in straight rows far enough apart to hoe between and cover lightly. When the plants begin to crowd, thin them out until they stand about four inches apart. The Cabbage varieties require more space than the loose head sorts.

I am very particular about my Lettuce Seed, being true to name and the choicest varieties for growth in the Southwest.

Post Paid Prices on all Lettuce.

Packets, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curley Simpson. In many parts of the West this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves of a light yellowish green.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds. Is used extensively for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in small home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves.

GRAND RAPIDS. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Very attractive and desirable for garnishing.



HANSON

HANSON. In every respect an ideal lettuce. Outer leaves bright green, with distinct, light-colored veins; inner leaves white and unusually curved and twisted at the base. It never fails to make large, handsome heads. Quality very fine. Tender and brittle.

PRIZEHEAD. Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid, head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture; seed white. Not a new sort, but widely known and popular.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

BIG BOSTON. A fine forcing variety to grow in frames during the winter months. It also heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring and fall. Produces very large heads, beautifully blanchd and of superior quality. Resembles Boston Market in appearance, but is nearly double the size and later. Is very popular in the South.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Largely grown by shippers to northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color, light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing, for spring and summer use.

BROWN DUTCH WINTER. An old sort noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanchd, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardiness and fine quality. May be used in the South as a winter lettuce.

ICEBERG. A beautiful lettuce. Large, curly leaves of bright, light green, with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges.

Express Shipments.

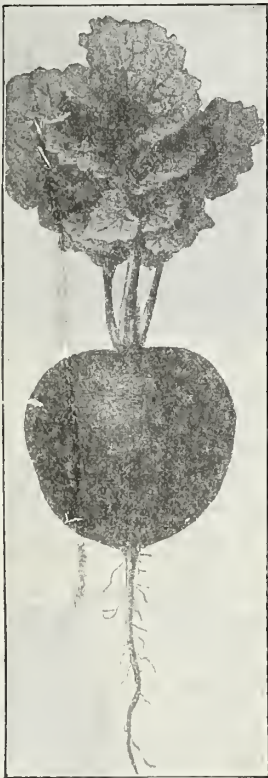
Express companies make a very low rate on Seeds.

Club together with your neighbors and buy a quantity of Seeds to come by express or freight.

Radish Seeds—Superior Grades

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and thin the plants to a stand two inches apart so the bulbs will have ample room for development. When sown in the frames they must have plenty of ventilation, or they will grow all leaves and very small bulbs. Sow the winter varieties during July and August. They should be dug before severe frost and stored in sand, in a cool cellar or pit, where they keep in fine condition. Set them in ice-water before using, to freshen them.

Whether you select the little, round, Red Radish or the long, White Icicle makes little difference for the home garden, but if you are growing Radishes to sell, make sure that you grow the variety that the people want. It's mighty easy to sell things people want, but mighty hard to make them want to buy something new.



CRIMSON GIANT

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. A very early Radish, of comparatively small size. Shape indicated by its name. Skin and flesh pure white. Flavor mild, though not lacking in character. Admirable for forcing. Held in high esteem by those acquainted with it.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A great favorite everywhere. The Radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP. This variety is a standard and excellent sort, either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until matured, when they are about 6 inches long.

Post Paid Prices on Radishes.

Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c.

For larger quantities write for Wholesale Prices.

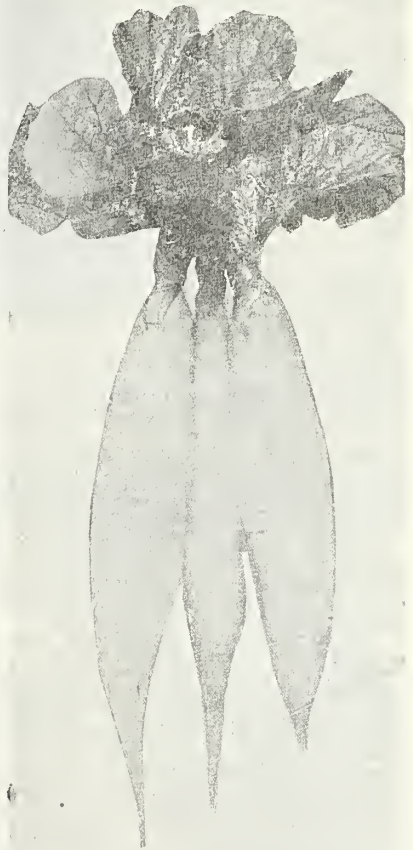
LONG WHITE ICICLE. A handsome, long, pure white Radish. Roots somewhat shorter with smaller tops than White Lady Finger and maturing a little earlier.

CRIMSON GIANT TURNIP. A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and, unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color, a beautiful crimson, carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we specially recommend it for outdoor planting.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. Deep scarlet; tender, mild and crisp; quick-growing; tops small.

ROSE COLORED CHINA WINTER. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent.

CHARTIER. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety.



WHITE ICICLE RADISH

LONG WHITE LADY FINGER. Is a very handsome Radish, a rapid grower, and of excellent quality. While not as desirable as Icicle for forcing, it has long been the most popular of all for open ground culture. It is slender and graceful in form, with delicate white skin and remarkably tender, brittle flesh. The flavor is mild and sweet. In size it is a trifle larger than Long Scarlet Short Top, and it reaches maturity a little later. It may be depended upon to furnish a continuous supply of crisp, fine-flavored Radishes throughout the summer season.

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer Radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste, it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will remain tender longer than any other sort.

Pumpkin Seed for the Southwest

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the corn. Put about six seeds in each hill and thin the plants to leave two to the hill. They are affected by the same insect pests as the cucumber, and the same remedies should be used.

Some Pumpkins grow in great abundance in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and don't yield well in our section. When you buy my seeds, you protect yourself from such a loss, because I have demonstrated that the seeds I sell are the best for the Southwest. They're Best by Test.

While I do not describe as many varieties of Pumpkins as some houses, I have been careful to list only those sorts which my experience has proved will grow into great profitable crops.

These Pumpkins will grow wherever corn will grow. Plant them where the corn has failed to come up, if you do not care to plant at same time as corn, and you will have abundant crop.

If you are a market gardener or desire to club with your neighbors and buy a quantity of seed, write for wholesale prices.

Prices quoted below are Post Paid on ounces and quarter pounds. Postage, 10c extra on pounds.

I can furnish any of these Seeds also in 5c packets.

GOLDEN CUSHAW PUMPKIN. Grows very large and resembles in shape the Winter Crook-neck. Golden yellow.

JAPANESE PIE. A high quality Pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet; seed cavity small; of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking Pumpkin. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 25 cents.

LARGE CHEESE. Old fashioned. Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin; averages 2 feet in diameter. An excellent keeper. It has thick flesh of extra fine quality. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 20 cents. Pound, 50 cents.

MAMMOTH. This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching 2 feet or more in diameter, and from 100 to 200 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 25 cents. Pound, 75 cents.

SMALL SUGAR. Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the Pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh; handsome and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table Pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 pounds. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Ounce, 15 cents. Quarter Pound, 25 cents.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A large, yellow variety with a hard shell. Excellent for stock feeding. The hardest of all Pumpkins and enormously productive. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 20 cents. Pound, 40 cents.

LARGE YELLOW FIELD. A good stock variety, planted chiefly among corn; one of the largest and most attractive Pumpkins grown. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 20 cents. Pound, 50 cents.

Kohl Rabi.

Cultivation same as for Cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and, in hoeing, not to heap too much earth about them. Keep weeds down and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches in diame-



ter they should be used at once, as they get tough with age.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Postpaid, Packet, 5c; Ounce, 20c; one-fourth pound, 50c.

Egg Plant.

Sow in hot bed very early in the spring and transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two or three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. Egg Plant seed will not vegetate freely without a strong, uniform heat, and if the plants get the least chilled they seldom recover from the shock.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS. The standard variety everywhere. The eggs come early, are of large size, regular oval shape and a fine deep purple in color. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Rhubarb.

(Pie Plant).

One of the best garden plants in the country. Every garden should have enough Rhubarb for pies and putting up for winter.

CULTURE. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of course manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant, and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties.

Rhubarb Seed. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. By express, not prepaid, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz. By mail, prepaid, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Prices on large lots of Rhubarb Roots on application.

Summer and Winter Squash

The Squash is a very tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm, settled and dry; as, aside from the tender nature of the plant, the seed is liable to rot in damp, cool weather. Be careful though to get the winter kinds planted as soon as safe, in order that they may have ample time in which to thoroughly mature. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart for bush varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow Bush, Scallop, Yellow Summer Crookneck, etc., and in hills 6 to 8 feet apart for running varieties, such as Hubbards, and other winter sorts; the hills should be thoroughly manured. Slightly elevate the hills and place seven or eight seeds in each, so as to have plenty for the bugs, finally leaving but three plants. Press the seeds down firmly before covering, and cover early planted ones one inch deep, and late one and one-half inches.

I have selected these Squash varieties for their tender, tasty and productive qualities and heartily recommend them.

Post Paid Prices.

Golden Hubbard and Improved Warted Hubbard, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c.

Early White Scallop Bush and Yellow Summer Crookneck, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c.



GOLDEN HUBBARD. A new and valuable Squash a sport of the old Hubbard. It has the shape and virtues of its parent, but is earlier and more productive. The color of the skin is very pleasing, being deep yellow or orange red. Flesh richer in color than Hubbard, and of equal quality. Fine grained and sweet. It cooks dry and is a splendid keeper.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. One of the best of the summer Squashes. It is of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has greenish-yellow color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. This is, in fact, most highly esteemed of all summer varieties. We particularly recommend our selected strain to the attention of market gardeners.

IMP. WARTED HUBBARD. Is an exceptionally good keeper. Is larger than the original Hubbard and in addition is "warted," which indicates a hard shell and a long keeper. It also denotes fine quality. A great improvement over the old Hubbard. Fine for market or shipping.

EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH, OR PATTY PAN CYMLING. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light green color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH. Double in size of the ordinary crookneck and very warty, but similar in other respects.

Try Gittings' Celery.

Sow in shallow drills in the open border during April, in rich, mellow soil. Press the seed in, instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky" and cut off lower half of root before setting out.

WHITE PLUME. The most desirable variety for either home or market use. It self-branches beautifully, the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor, and no variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 20c.

GIANT PASCAL. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and is one of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 20c.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. A very desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; ounce 25c.

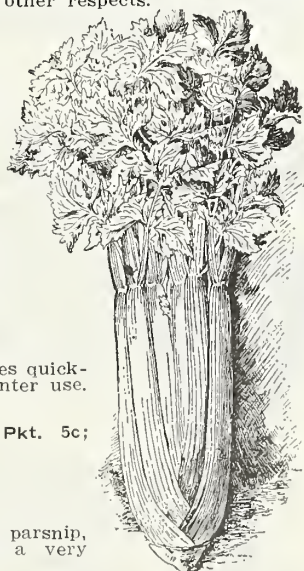
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

The long white tapering root of salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

**SALSIFY OR
VEGETABLE
OYSTER**

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger growing and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c.

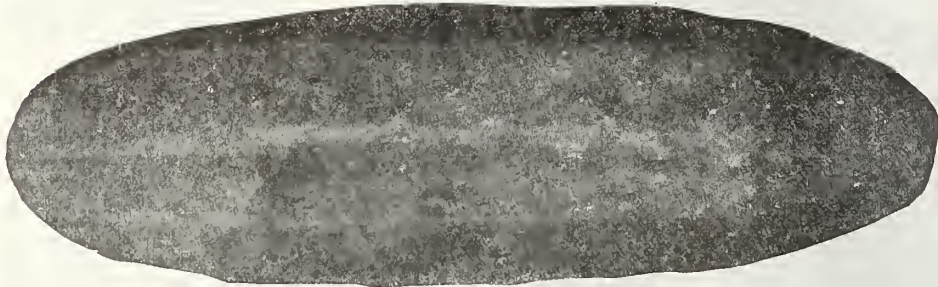
**GITTINGS GREAT
GROWING WHITE
PLUME CELERY.**



Cucumbers—Extra Selected

I want you to plant some of these Gittings Great Growing Cucumber Seeds. I'll stake my reputation on their quality. I've been particularly careful as to the power of germination and trueness to name. These are all northern grown Seeds that will produce good crops in the Southwest.

If desired very early, sow in hotbed, upon pieces of sod, grass side down, so they can be readily transplanted to the open ground when danger from frost has passed. Do not plant outside until warm, settled weather is assured. Make low, flat hills four to six feet apart each way. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well-rotted manure, dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the Cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen the vines stop bearing. Sow in June and July for pickles. Air-slacked lime dusted on the young plants will keep away the bugs.



DAVIS PERFECT

DAVIS PERFECT. This very desirable new sort, originated with one of the largest market gardeners near Grand Rapids, Mich. In color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They hold their color until nearly ripe when they turn white. It is as early as the earliest strain of White Spine and it out-yields this standard sort.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottle or jars.

WHITE SPINE. Our select strain of this new variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well-formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender.

BOSTON PICKLING. A choice sort for pickling. Rich color and very prolific. Any of the above sorts.

EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR FRAME. An excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Comes into use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior.

LONDON LONG GREEN. Our carefully selected strain of this old-time, popular garden favorite may be depended upon to produce true, dark green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length, and of the finest quality. When young, the Cucumbers are in great demand for pickles; in fact, it is the standard sort for the gardener. The full sized fruits are also in high favor for sweet pickles. The vines are strong growers and exceedingly productive. It is unsurpassed as a slicing variety.

Plant three or four varieties of Cucumbers for both table and pickling purposes. You'll find it more satisfactory.

Post Paid Prices.

All Cucumbers, packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Not prepaid, lb., 75c.

All Purpose Parsnips.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock-feeding is not generally appreciated.

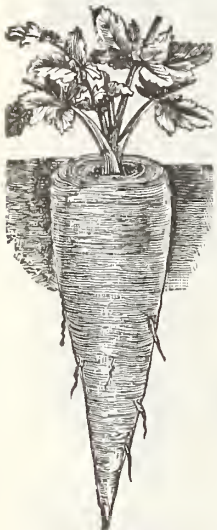
HOLLOW CROWN. Also known as "Large Sugar." Is the best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound 25c; Pound, 60c.. By express or otherwise not prepaid, Pound 50c.

Selected Carrots.

Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c.

DANVER'S HALF LONG. A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size.



HOLLOW CROWN



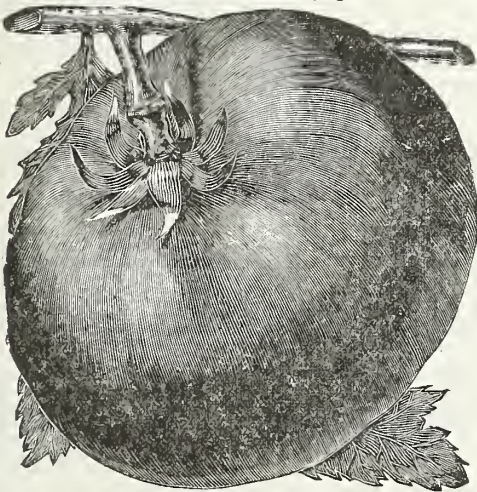
DANVER'S HALF LONG

Gittings Growing Tomatoes

No Tomato in the World Like the Missouri Tomato.

For early plants, sow during February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or, sow in hotbeds, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger from frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for Tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If the stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under ground. Water freely at times of transplanting and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use, sow the seed in the open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will provide fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during hot, dry weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots, so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises, or tied to stakes, the fruits will ripen better and be of finer quality. Tomatoes are subject to few insect pests. If attacked by the potato beetle, Paris Green will quickly destroy the enemy. The most serious disease is the "rot" which sometimes causes much havoc. The germs live over winter in the ground where the rotten tomatoes have fallen. The diseased fruit should therefore be gathered and burned. Dwarf Champion is less subject to "rot" than any other variety.

Prices on this page are all Post Paid. Not prepaid, 10c less on pounds.



SPARKS EARLIANA

SPARK'S EARLIANA. This is the earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, and grow in clusters of five to eight averaging two and a half inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 70c.

PONDEROSA. No variety is more deservedly popular than this. It excels in size, often attaining a circumference of eighteen inches, and weight of three and four pounds each. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants of Ponderosa Tomato are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drought, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz. 25 cents. Quarter pound, 75 cents.

ACME. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited Tomato, either for home market or to ship, also for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 50c.

PERFECTION. One of the handsomest Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c; ounce 20c; quarter pound 50c.

MATCHLESS. We highly recommend this variety to grow for main crop. Very productive. The fruits are extra large in size, very handsome and always marketable. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition ten days. Color, rich cardinal red. Pkt. 5c; ounce 20c; ¼ pound 50c.

TROPHY. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 50c.

DWARF CHAMPION. The famous Dwarf Champion Tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is a purplish red, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical. Size medium. Table quality superior. A good shipper. Plants may be set three feet apart in rows four feet apart. One of the earliest and most profitable Tomatoes grown. The dark green wrinkled leaves bespeak a strong type. It is one of the best of the so-called tree Tomatoes, and everywhere recognized as a money maker. Pkt. 5c; ounce 25c; ¼ pound 75c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. We have found this variety unequalled by any in point of earliness. Fruits of medium size, good form and color. Still one of the leading first early sorts. Pkt. 5c; ounce 20c; quarter pound, 50 cents.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; quarter lb., 75c.

BUCKEYE STATE. One of the best late purplish pink varieties. Vine exceptionally strong growing and vigorous and growers in some sections of the south claim that it is blight proof. It should be given more room than most. Fruits very large, round, smooth and firm. An excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. purple. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; quarter lb., 75c.

NEW STONE. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable, fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; ounce 20c; ¼ pound 50 cents.

BEAUTY. The best of the large, purple sorts and a great favorite with Southern and long distance shippers. Excellent for the early market. Vine large, vigorous and heavy bearers. Fruit very large, of uniform size and very smooth. Color of skin purplish pink. Flesh light pink and of superior flavor. A decided favorite everywhere either for the home market or for shipping. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 50c.

YELLOW PLUM. A good looker and valuable for preserving. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 25c.

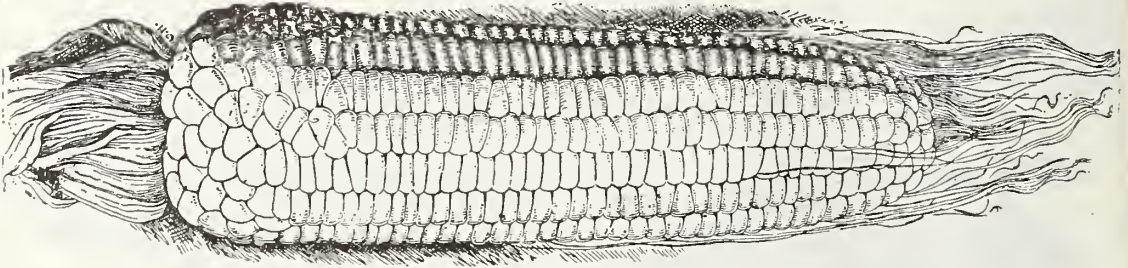
Sweet Corn—Extra Selected

I don't believe anyone could use greater care in the selection of Sweet Corn Seed than I do. Years of experience with varieties for profitable growth in this section has taught me what varieties are best for planting in the Southwest, and I only list those sorts.

With great care I have selected Sweet Corn Seed of known germinating power. I have used every test known and selected these Seeds from specialists who know more about growing each individual variety than any other men.

For the man who desires only a table quantity to the market-gardener who will plant vast fields, I recommend the varieties here described. If you desire a quantity for sowing broadcast for forage, write for wholesale prices.

Buy enough varieties to have a succession all season.



Post Paid Prices on Sweet Corn.

Packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c.

By express or otherwise, not prepaid, pints, 10c; quarts, 20c; gal., 75c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM. This corn is extra early, very sweet and of a delicious flavor. As indicated in its name, the grain when ready for use is a rich, creamy yellow, deepening to an orange yellow as it ripens. When once used it will be popular on account of its rich flavor.

MINNESOTA EARLY. One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is not a sweet corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is ready for use about a week or ten days later than the Cory. On account of its hardness and hard round grain, however, it can be planted much earlier.

WHITE COB CORY. This is an extremely early variety, usually fit to use in from fifty to sixty days from seed sowing. It is not only the earliest of all good sweet corn, but it is one of the sweetest and best. White Cob Cory was bred from Red Cob Cory, which has always been a popular variety.

STOWEL'S EVERGREEN. The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. Height, about seven and one-half feet.

EARLY MAMMOTH. A very fine, large-eared second early. It is one of the earliest varieties to produce large ears that are really good. For this reason it has proved a very profitable sort to grow for market. The stalks are four feet in height; ears, seven to ten inches long and well filled out to the tip with ten to sixteen rows of fine, white, broad grains. It is extremely sweet and palatable and certain to please everybody.

MAMMOTH LATE. Very large and sweet. Later than evergreen.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (Shoe Peg, Ne Plus Ultra). A small late variety, with long, slender grains, set zigzag on the cob; sweetest of all corn, and the standard everywhere for high quality.

Carefully Selected Parsley Seed.



Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Sow thickly, early in spring, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed half an inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and in dry weather often fails to come up at all. Its sprouting may be assured, however, by soaking a few hours in warm water and keeping the soil constantly moist after planting, protect with frames for winter use, or transfer to a light cellar.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A very robust and free grower. Leaves large, dark green and beautifully curled. Stands drouth and cold well and is the best variety for either market or home use. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 10c; 1/4 pound 25c.

Try Gittings Great Growing Cauliflower.

The Cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for an early summer crop in February or March, in a hot bed, and when plants are three or four inches high transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent,

the plants can be removed to the open ground. Set plants from two to two and a half feet apart each way. For late Cauliflower sow seed in a cool, moist place, in this latitude, about the end of May.

SNOWBALL. The earliest and best of all. Pkt. 25c, oz \$2.00.

Gittings Turnips and Rutabagas

For spring crop sow the Extra Early Purple Top Milan or the Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin the young plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the rows. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until in May. For the fall and winter crops Purple Top White Globe and other varieties from the middle of July to the middle of September, also in drills, as directed for the spring sowing. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock and are also valuable for table use. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts cut off the tops and store in a cool cellar or pit. Or, pile up in conical form, out of doors, on dry ground; cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up, covering them with twelve or fifteen inches of earth. Leave a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

I want you to feel free to ask any questions you wish as to the value of any varieties of Seeds that I sell. Please feel free to write any time. The Seeds listed on this page are standard varieties which are popular in the Southwest for both table use and stock foods. You cannot make a mistake in growing any one or all of them.

I doubt if you will find such good seeds sold anywhere at the prices I am offering you now. All I ask is that you try my seeds just once. I know you'll be satisfied.

Post Paid Prices on Turnips and Rutabagas.

Flat Strap Leaf, Purple Top and Pomeranian White Globe, White Egg and American Yellow, packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4-lb., 15c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan, packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

For larger quantities write for wholesale prices.

By express or otherwise, not prepaid, pounds, 10c less.

PURPLE TOP FLAT STRAP-LEAF. The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Is a good cropper and an excellent keeper.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. Is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, but owing to its great size, will produce twice as much to the acre. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other early varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. It is very desirable for home garden planting.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week

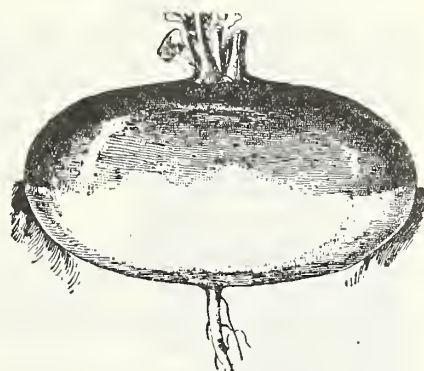
sooner than any other. Shape, flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. A good keeper.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Produces immense white, globe-shaped roots, which, in rich ground, frequently attain a weight of twelve pounds. Considering its size it is very quick to mature.

WHITE EGG. This Turnip forms a beautiful, egg-shaped root, with a thin, white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing.

Rutabagas.

AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP. The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer.



Spinach for Private or Market Gardener.

Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks afterward for a succession. This will furnish supply for spring and summer use. For the main crop, to be used during winter, sow in September in well-manured ground and cover with straw or leaves when severe, cold weather comes. In sheltered fields, however, there is no need of covering. The ground cannot be made too rich; the more manure, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY. The most popular variety with market gardeners. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage. A crop of this variety weighs much heavier than any other sort. It grows very quickly. Fine for fall sowing. Ounce, 10 cents. Quarter pound, 20 cents.

Miscellaneous Vegetables

Leek.

The Leek is generally considered superior to the Onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c.

Endive.

One of the best salads for fall and winter. Sow seed thinly, in drills, in April, for early use and in June and July for late. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. They must be dry when tied or they will rot. They will blanch in about four weeks.

GREEN CURLED. Ornamental curled leaves of dark green, which blanch white and crisp. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Okra.

Highly esteemed for soups and stews, especially in the Southern states. Sow in May, as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, covering the seed one inch. Give rich soil and good cultivation. Gather the pods while young and tender and for winter use, slice into rings, string and hang in a dry room.

DWARF GREEN. The best of the dwarf, short green-pod varieties. Is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality. Ounce, 10 cents, Quarter pound, 20 cents.

Mustard.

Postpaid, packet, 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c.

A popular salad. The seed is also esteemed for flavoring pickles. For salads, sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, or in frames or boxes during winter where partial protection from frost can be given. Successive sowing may be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows, thinning the plants to three inches apart. Needs a rich, quick soil.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height, with very large dark green leaves, the edges of which are finely curled.

WHITE, OR YELLOW LONDON. Tender and mild.

BLACK. More pungent than the white, and smaller.

Asparagus.



(Asparagus Seed). Asparagus is one of the earliest and most profitable of spring vegetables. No family garden should be without its asparagus bed. A bed of about 100 plants will furnish an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

CONOVER'S COLLOSAL. The standard variety. Very productive. Shoots of the largest size and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

We recommend planting the roots, as two years' time is saved by doing so.

Roots, per 100, \$1.25; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Mangoes—Peppers.

Postpaid, pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Peppers are used as flavoring for soups and meats, and are invaluable for pickling. The small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in March, or in a warm sheltered border the last of April, and, when the season is favorable, transplant to good rich ground, setting them in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row.



CHINESE GIANT. The largest and finest mild red Pepper grown. The plants are vigorous and stock in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is thick and very mild and as sweet as an apple, the green Peppers making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens.

RUBY KING. Early, prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Ounce, 20 cents.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Somewhat larger and milder in flavor than Bull Nose Pepper, but otherwise corresponds closely to that sort. Its color is green turning to red, and it is productive and desirable.

LONG RED CAYENNE. The conical shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, of bright red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of Pepper.

RED CHILLI. Smaller and later than Cayenne. Extensively used for pepper sauce. Sharp flavor. An excellent sort.

Kale.

Kale is much more hardy than Cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow from May to July and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during winter.

DWARF GERMAN GREENS. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

I Want to Tell You About the Wonderful Soy Bean as a Forage Plant

I feel sure that I am doing a great work in introducing Soy Beans to the farmers of the Southwest, because undoubtedly the Soy Bean is destined to become of very great importance, not only for forage, but in all probability for the production of oil and oil cake.

When fed to hogs in place of corn or kaffir corn you save in feed from 13 to 37 per cent. Think what it would mean to save one-third of your Hog Feeding Bill! When fed to milch cows at the rate of 3 or 4 pounds of Beans a day, along with other feed, the milk yield will be doubled.

I read the field studies on Soy Beans by the United States Department of Agriculture and learned that the Soy Bean, while very old, so far as its history is concerned, has been of not very general use owing to the fact that the American farmer has plenty of acreage in past years and did not devote much attention to raising big crops of valuable forage on small acreage.

Knowing full well the intensity with which the farmers of the Southwest have been devoting their attention the past few years to planting more profitable crops, I experimented with different varieties of Soy Beans right here in Newton County and have decided that the Mammoth Yellow Soy Bean is the best produced for this section.

The Mammoth Yellow Soy Bean is a straight up grower, being quite erect and branching with a well-defined main stem. The foliage is particularly heavy with a lanceolate leaf 3 or 4 inches long. The pods grow 2 to 3 inches long with 3 or 4 straw-yellow seeds to the pod, at full maturity, but with a greenish tinge if harvested before full maturity.

As with the Cowpea, early plantings take a longer time to mature than the late plantings. In this section the late plantings take about 100 days to mature, so they can be planted as late as the middle of July.

The Soy Bean will withstand considerable frost, both in the spring when young and in the fall when about to mature.

Whether you desire to plant Soy Beans for hay or for the grain, you will find the Mammoth Yellow the best variety for this section, as I have demonstrated by my own experiments

The United States Department of Agriculture states in a bulletin that in addition to being used as a forage plant, the Soy Bean is also said to be grown as a nitrogen-supplying crop.

The value of Soy Beans to the farmers of the Southwest can be measured only by the acreage planted. I truly believe every farmer would find it to his advantage to plant at least a small acreage of Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.

When grown for the beans, they should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn, using about one-third bushel of seed per acre. For hay they should be sown thickly, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one bushel per acre. They should not be planted until after the ground has become warm after corn planting time; 60 pounds to the bushel.

Soy Beans.

This wonderful Legume has proven its worth in many places in the Southwest this past year, not only by its yield of hay and seed, but by replenishing the soil with Nitrogen and Humus, thereby adding several dollars worth of value to the soil for the succeeding crop.

MAMMOTH YELLOW. This is the standard sort for this locality and further South. It is a late maturing sort, and requires about 120 days to mature. It is a large yielder of both seed and hay. Price \$2.50 per bushel. Subject to change.

EARLY MAMMOTH BLACK. This is a very heavy yielder of hay, but not so much seed as the Mammoth Yellow. It is earlier and one of the most popular varieties. Does not shed its leaves when mature like some other varieties, which make it popular. It matures in ninety to 100 days. Price \$2.50 per bushel. Subject to change.



Sweet Potatoes

YELLOW JERSEY ON NANSEMOND. Best eating potato grown. Does well on poor soil. Late. Peck, 40 cents. Bushel, \$1.40.

SOUTHERN QUEEN. The most popular large variety. Very sweet. Good producer. Medium early, Peck, 45c. Bushel \$1.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Very early and large. Good cropper. Peck, 45 cents. Bushel, \$1.50.

RED BERMUDA. This takes the lead of large early kinds. Heavy producer. Peck, 50 cents. Bushel, \$1.75.

RED JERSEY. Very popular with many. Peck, 40 cents. Bushel, \$1.40.

All prices quoted Seed Potatoes are by freight or express, not prepaid. I deliver on cars at Neosho, without charge for packing or drayage.

Write for wholesale prices on quantities.

Grass and Field Seeds



We who have farmed in the Southwest have had so much Prairie Grass for hay in years past that we think less of the Hay Crop than those of the East, who cultivate more of their farms to grain and vegetables. They sow Hay and Grass Seeds and increase the yield per acre, just as the Southwest farmer must do now-a-days, since we are crowding up more and farm land here has raised so in value.

As I write this the market price on Timothy Hay is quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton more than Prairie Hay and as you well know an acre will grow twice, yes, often three times the Timothy that it will Prairie Hay. Think of the extra money you can make sowing Timothy! And it costs no more to harvest and only about 75c an acre for seed!

Sow your orchard or meadow to Timothy this spring and see how your horses and cows take to the rich succulent hay

TIMOTHY. The most valuable of all grasses for hay. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. 45 lbs. to bushel. Pound, 10c; Bushel, \$3.50. Subject to change.

Prices F. O. B. Neosho, Mo.



ORCHARD GRASS

BLUE GRASS. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all grasses. Sown with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage use about twenty-eight pounds per acre. 14 lbs. to bushel. Pound 15c; Bushel \$1.60. Subject to change.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. A perennial, from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. One of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground and succeeds well on prairie soil. An excellent pasture grass to take the place of wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. 24 lbs. to the bushel. Pound 15c, Bushel \$3.00. Subject to change.

RED TOP. In Pennsylvania and states farther

south this is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about ten pounds per acre. Sow in spring or fall. 14 lbs. to bushel. Pound 35c. Bushel \$4.00. Subject to change.

ORCHARD GRASS. Desirable on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious and stock eat it greedily when green. A tendency to grow in tufts unfit it for lawns. It does better if sown with clover and as it ripens at the same time, the mixed hay is of the best quality. If sown alone, about fourteen pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. Perennial and will last for years. 14 lbs. to the bushel. Pound 20 cents. Bushel \$2.25 to 2.75. Subject to change.



Special Notice.

All prices on this page are quoted subject to market fluctuations. All Grass Seeds are packed in New Seamless Cotton Bags, which will be charged extra at 20c each.

Special Prices will be quoted on large quantities, if you will write. Prices quoted are Free on Board Cars at Neosho, Mo.

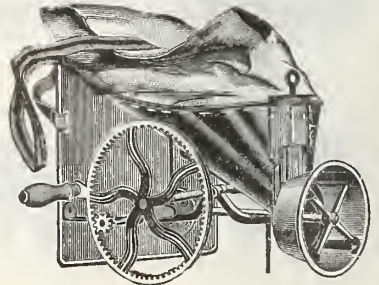
My Grass Seeds are of a superior grade, having been made absolutely free from chaff by special cleaning machinery. Should you find my prices underquoted, please remember this: I honestly believe my Grass Seed worth two or three times the usual grade sold, just because of its purity.

Cahoon Broadcast Seeder.

This well known broadcast seeder is considered one of the best. It is easily worked, sows Timothy, Clover, Flax, Oats, Wheat, Barley, all kinds of Grass, and may be used by gardeners for any kind of seed which they may wish to sow broadcast.

There should be one on every farm. Because of the great quantity I sell, and because I want you for a friend of my Seeds, I'll send one to you at

Special, \$2.75



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover Seed

Alfalfa is being more generally grown as experience is teaching our farmers the proper soils on which it should be sown. It requires cutting at least twice the first season, even if not large enough to make hay. Cutting destroys any weeds that may come up in it, and gives Alfalfa a chance. Must be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre when sown broadcast. It requires well-drained, well pulverized, deep soil and should be sown after danger of freezing is over. It prefers sand or gravel subsoil; wet soil is fatal to the plant. Roots from 3 to 15 feet deep, and when established lasts for years, and three to five crops a year can be cut. Alfalfa does not exhaust the soil. It will store from eight to ten times as much nitrogen in the soil as was there before, thus saving you dollars that you may have been paying to the fertilizer companies for the nitrogen element. If your neighbor has tried alfalfa and made a failure, don't give it up but try it yourself, he may have only half tried, while you with the proper preparations of the soil may reap a rich harvest. 60 pounds to the bushel. Prices, pound 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

All Seeds quoted on this page are priced F. O. B. cars at Neosho, with an extra charge for New Seamless Cotton Bags at 20c each.

Wholesale prices for quantities of Alfalfa or Clover Seed upon request.

Clover Seed Specially Re-Cleaned.

The best advice I can give is to grow Clover.

Sow Clover with your Wheat, Rye or Oats or in your orchard. It will help your ground and add a valuable crop to your field. But be sure of your seed. It's easy to raise a crop of weeds when you think you are going to get Clover.

It's the easiest thing in the world to buy cheap Clover Seed, but you'll be apt to find it full of dock, thistle, buckhorn and goodness knows what else.

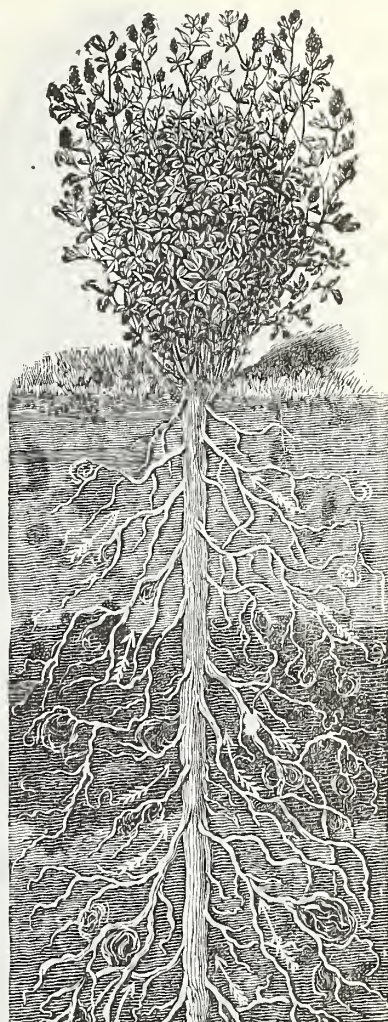
Buy your Clover Seed from a man with a reputation to uphold. Don't take chances on a crop of weeds that you'll never terminate.

Now Listen: We handle several different grades of clover seeds, but always recommend the highest grade, which we call our NEOSHO BRAND. We can suit you in price and quality both.

Try one of the four varieties mentioned below and you'll be back next year for more.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH. Hardy, resists extremes of drouth and wet, yields large crops of superior pasturage, and much liked by cattle. It is well suited to sowing on lands liable to wash, as its long fibrous roots spread over a wide area, and so interlace and hold the soil as to resist the heaviest rains. Can be planted on any kind of soil. Blossom heads round, resembling White Clover in shape, flesh colored, sweet and fragrant; much liked by bees. Sow 6 pounds per acre in spring or fall. 60 lbs. to bushel. Pound 30c. 10 lbs. \$2.25. Subject to change.

MAMMOTH, or LARGE RED. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. The variety best adapted to plowing under as a green manure on account of the enormous mass of tops and roots which it produces. It makes an excellent hog pasture. Sow 8 pounds per acre. 60 pounds to bushel. Pound 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; bushel, \$12.00 to \$15.00. Subject to change.



WHITE. Low, with creeping stems. It is the best of the Clovers for permanent pasturage, but prefers moist land. Mixed with Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue or Orchard Grass, it makes a fine permanent pasture of great grazing value. Stems fine and palatable, bearing numerous leaves of bright green color blotched with white. Sow 6 pounds per acre when used alone, or 3 pounds with Grass seed. 60 pounds to bushel. Pound, 40c; bushel, \$22.00. Subject to change.

MEDIUM RED, or JUNE. The common Clover in general cultivation; grows 2 to 3 feet high, and is the best for hay. Makes excellent pasturage when sown with Grasses, and is one of the best fodders for milch cows and sheep. When used alone, sow about eight pounds of seed per acre. 60 Pounds to Bushel. Pound 30c. Bushel, \$10.00 to \$13.00. Subject to change.

MELILOTUS ALBA WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER. This is a plant that is coming in to great favor, especially in the Southwest. It is what is called a biennial plant, only lasting two seasons unless re-seeded. It inoculates the soil for Alfalfa and sends its roots down very deep opening up hard subsoil. When it is wanted for hog pasture the second year a great quantity of stock can be pastured to the acre. Some growers claim they have pastured as high as seventy-five to ninety pigs to the acre. We only offer this White Blossom variety as it is the only one that is good for hay. When cut before the growth gets too large and well cured the stock will eat it very readily. It is even a richer feed than Alfalfa. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Per pound 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50. Bushel \$14.00. Subject to change.

Great Growing Seed Corn

Test Out Gittings' Great Growing Seed Corn This Year.

I can make attractive wholesale prices on quantities, if you will write me.

All prices on this page are F. O. B. Neosho, packed in New Seamless Cotton Bags, for which an extra charge of 25c each is made. Prices on all Seed Corn subject to change. Peck, 60c; 1/2 Bushel, \$1.10; bushel, \$2.00.

BLOODY BUTCHER. This is a great favorite with many farmers. The corn is a large deep grain and deep red color Heavy bearer.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. Originator's Description. This corn is light golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The ears are 9 to 11 in. long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 18 to 20 rows of kernels, each row containing 50 to 60 kernels. The ears are cylindrical from butt to tip. The cob is completely covered with solid corn, shelling 88 per cent grain and often better. The kernels are moderately rough, rather narrow, medium in thickness, wedge shaped, setting very closely together, with no lost space between the rows. The corn is a vigorous grower, with stalks 8 to 12 feet high, heavy below the ear, moderate above, and does not blow down easily. It has an abundance of foliage, each stalk bearing 16 to 18 dark green, glossy leaves. This makes it an excellent fodder and ensilage plant, producing a heavy tonnage to the acre.

IOWA GOLD MINE. A splendid yellow corn. Everyone who has tried it is enthusiastic in the praise of this splendid variety which was introduced in 1892. It has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties ever grown.

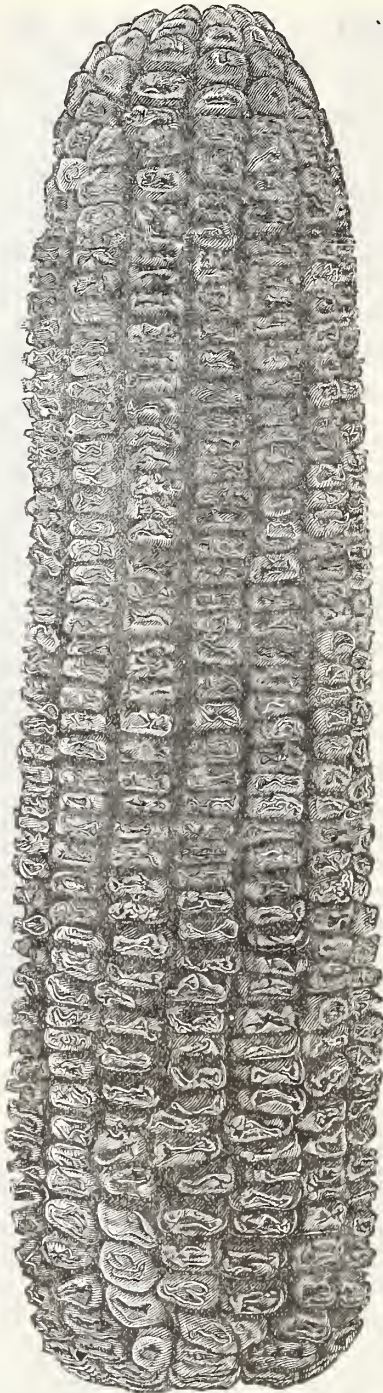
GITTINGS GOLD COIN. Here is the grandest yellow corn on the market. The stalks grow from eight to twelve feet high, according to soil and conditions. Stalks are strong and robust, very leafy broad blades, making a very excellent fodder and ensilage corn. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, grains growing very close and solid and very deep, shelling out more corn to the bushel than most any other corn grown, and the most beautiful golden color of any yellow corn I ever saw. The ears are from nine to twelve inches long and seven to eight inches in circumference, with sixteen to twenty-two rows. You will make no mistake in planting this corn. Samples submitted upon request.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. This excellent white variety is probably the best of that class to which Silver Mine and White Superior belong. It is the most popular white variety for Illinois, and would undoubtedly prove superior to all other white Dents whenever tried. The Illinois Corn Growers' Association class it as among the best White Dents.

ST. CHARLES WHITE. This is a large, quick maturing, very leafy variety, used principally for ensilage and fodder, because of its luxuriant foliage, often making 20 tons ensilage per acre. The corn is a clear white kernel, making good selling corn and a good yielder. It is extra sure seed and a vigorous, hardy grower.

IOWA SILVER MINE has come to be classed as a standard variety, and is perhaps better known and more widely grown than any other white corn. It is medium early and a good yielder. Has given a wonderful record of itself this year. Has led all the white varieties in crop results. This corn seems to give a more universal satisfaction—East, South and West—than any other white corn. Larger and more uniform yielder, vigorous grower; stalks from 8 to 12 feet high. The type and character of the corn is uniform. Ears are about 10 to 11 inches long, 16 to 20 rows of fine, deep kernels on a small cob. It is a great sheller—70 pounds in the ear will shell out 60 to 62 pounds. In vigor of habit it stands next to our Duly's Hybrid (Yellow Dent). A great drouth resister. If you want the best white corn, you have it in Silver Mine. This is also a good feeder's corn.

HICKORY KING. This white field corn has the largest grains, with the smallest cob, of any white corn. So large are the grains and so small the cob that on an ear broken in half a single grain will almost completely cover the cob section. Of strong growth; the stalks take a firm hold in the ground and stand upright. It yields splendid crops on light soil, and is undoubtedly the most productive white field corn for the South. Frequently grows with two ears to the stalk. Matures in about 120 days.



IOWA GOLD MINE

Here's Seed Corn That Grows.

I want to induce every farmer in the Southwest to buy Good Seed Corn, because it will make more money for him than anything else he does.

Don't go to a neighbor and select some good looking ears, shell them and plant them. How do you know they have the power to germinate and reproduce? Often as not, the healthiest looking couple are childless.

Miscellaneous Forage Plants

These are the Great Fodder Crops for the Southwest. They are grown with great success throughout Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Prices are quoted F. O. B. cars at Neosho.

Special wholesale prices quoted for large quantities upon request.

Try a Few Acres of Gittings' Great Growing Millet.



MILLET, GERMAN OR GOLDEN. An improved large leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow in color and very attractive in appearance. 50 lbs. to bushel. Peck, 40c; Bushel, \$1.50. Subject to change.

Milo Maize.

"During the past year it has become known that the plant grown in Oklahoma and Northwestern Texas under the name of Milo Maize is a variety of non-saccharine sorghum eminently adapted to semi-arid regions. It has shown itself to be the most reliable crop in the Panhandle country, and its cultivation as a grain crop, and also as a fodder crop, in that section is rapidly increasing. This crop has frequently made thirty bushels of grain per acre without rain after the crop was planted, provided the soil was fairly well supplied with moisture at planting time. Farmers all over the arid and semi-arid sections of the United States are experimenting with it."—1900 Year Book U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

MILO MAIZE. Will make a crop where corn would fail. Stalks reach eight to ten feet in height and yield a large amount of fodder. Produces large heavy heads of grain. Plant in three foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. 50 lbs. to bushel. Peck 30c. Bushel \$1.00. Subject to change.

Great Growing Kaffir Corn.

KAFFIR CORN. This grain belongs to the non-saccharine group of Sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghum or cane. When dry weather comes it does not dry, but simply stops growing until rain does come, and then continues its growth. The grain is equal to corn for feeding and all classes of stock eat it readily. For grain the seed should be planted in rows and cultivate like corn. This will require about five pounds per acre. For fodder one-half to two bushels should be sown broadcast and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in the dough. 50 pounds to bushel. Peck 30c. Bushel \$1.00. Subject to change.

FETERITA. This is a new Forage Plant resembling Kaffir Corn to some extent, except that it is much earlier, and hardier, withstanding the drouth much better, and claimed by those who grew it this year to be immune from the chinch bugs. It is a larger grain than the Kaffir, and a field of Feterita looks like a solid field of silver. The production is about the same as Kaffir in an ordinary year, but in an extremely dry year it will make a crop when Kaffir fails. The habit of growth is much like Kaffir. Drill in rows 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. Peck 30c; Bushel \$1.00.

PYRAMID CORN. We have been two years getting this introduced, and with much success. It is one of the best of forage plants, belonging to the Cane and Kaffirs. Has a sprangley head, and producing abundance of seed and forage, stock relish it, and you can make no mistake in planting heavily of it. Prices, 10 pounds 50c; bushel \$1.50. Subject to change.

Sugar Cane or Sorghum.

EARLY AMBER. Popular and well known. It is the earliest variety, rich in saccharine matter, and makes a nice amber syrup and good sugar. 50 pounds to bushel. Peck 25c. Bushel 75c. Subject to change.

EARLY ORANGE. Ten to fifteen days later than the Early Amber; a strong grower and produces more syrup; an excellent sugar plant. Peck 30c. Bushel \$1.00. Subject to change.

Seed Broom Corn.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. A favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to a great length, and if cut at the proper time retains a good color. 50 lbs. to bushel. Postpaid, pound 25c. 10 pounds \$2.00.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN. This variety grows only three or four feet high and is much easier handled than the taller variety, 50 pounds to bushel. Postpaid, pound 25c; 10 Pounds \$2.00.



KAFFIR CORN

Plant Forage Cow Peas

Whether you choose the justly popular Cow Peas or the Canada Field Peas, I want to impress upon you the advisability of planting some such crop. They are of the greatest value to the soil for fertilizing purposes. In the first place, they are excellent forage plants and in the next place they help the soil, for they draw out of the air quantities of nitrogen and store it in the roots and vines so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and improved for growing other crops. The roots spread deep into the ground similar to the Clover root, thus furnishing the way for rain, moisture and atmosphere to penetrate the soil.

I do not print as great a list of Cow Peas as some houses, nor do I give standard varieties new, high-sounding names to extract a higher price.

The prices quoted here for Seeds packed and delivered free on board the cars at Neosho, Mo., unless otherwise specified.



Cow Pea Benefits.

NOTE—Cow Peas are held in very high esteem for forage purposes, especially on sandy soils. It has been said that the Cow Pea has almost as much agricultural importance in the South as red clover in the North or alfalfa in the far west. Great changes are now in progress, however, in farming methods and there is today a wide spread disposition to plant Cow Peas farther north than formerly, on account of their quick growing habit, their drought resisting ability and their great value for silage and soil improvement purposes. They will thrive wherever conditions favor corn. The yield of green fodder per acre often reaches five tons, and is sometimes as much as eight or nine tons. Some growers turn the mature vines under with the plow. Some harvest the hay and plow down the stubble. Others ripen and pick the seed, and then plow the vines under. Some Cow Peas are trailers, with very long vines; others assume the bush form. Sow seed at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. The Cow Pea is a nitrogen gatherer, and hence improves the soil.

WHIP-POOR-WILL. The seeds are large, speckled brown in color and the most popular Cow Pea grown, maturing in about 90 days. 60 pounds to the bushel. Bushel, \$2.50. Subject to change.

CLAY COLORED. Large seed of a blue clay color large producer of both vine and seed. 60 pounds to bushel. Bushel \$2.50. Subject to change.

NEW ERA. The earliest of all. Small blue Pea, bush growth. Produces lots of seed. Can be sown after wheat harvest; matures in about 75 days. 60 lbs. to bushel. Bushel \$2.50.

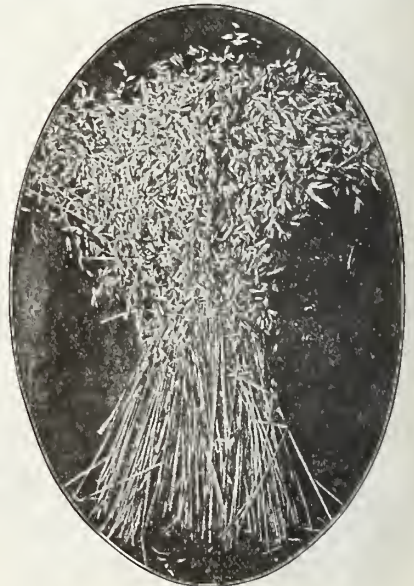
Canada Field Peas.

They should be sown in March or early April, two bushel of peas and two bushels of oats to the acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under about 4 inches deep; the oats then sowed and harrowed in. They will be ready for cutting about the latter end of June when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Prices variable, but always as low as the market will permit. 60 lbs. to the bushel. Postpaid, 5 pounds 80c; 10 pounds \$1.50. By express or otherwise not prepaid. Peck, 80c; Bushel, \$3.00.

Best Seed Oats for Southwest

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF. These Seeds I offer you are grown in the North for planting in the South—the home of the Red Rust Proof Oats. They're grown by specialists in this variety of Oats and are the best obtainable—carefully cleaned and free from chaff. They are considered the earliest and best Oats for the Southwest. The State Department of Agriculture lists it as among the heaviest yielders in the state. Put up in five-bushel bags. No charge for bags. Price, per bushel, 60c; F. O. B. Neosho. Subject to change.

WHITE OATS. All of my White Oats are Northern grown—guaranteed Pure and Clean. Like some other crops, White Oats need the cool climate to give them the sturdiness to germinate and grow abundant crops. White Oats play out in the Southwest. It is unwise to plant Southern grown White Oats when the strong, vigorous Northern stock may be obtained for about the same money. Very popular with some farmers. Heavy seed and good yielders. Drills in easy as seed is solid and smooth. Put up in five-bushel bags; no charge for bags. Price, per bushel, 60c; F. O. B. Neosho. Subject to change.



**Users of Large Quantities Should Write for
Wholesale Prices.**

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

You should learn what a profitable crop Potatoes are to grow, but there is one thing also you should learn, and that is that Southern grown Seed Potatoes never grow profitable crops. With the proper care and cultivation and planting, Potatoes will make you good money, not only as a garden crop, but as a market crop.

When it comes to growing Potatoes for Seed, there is no place like the North, where the cool nights invigorate the plants and eliminate the insects and scale.

All the Seed Potatoes I offer you are grown in the rigorous Northern climate of Minnesota, upper New York State and other cool countries. Big Potato growers all over the country have discovered that it is best to use these Northern grown Potatoes. My own experience in this section has proved beyond a doubt that there is no profit to be made in planting Potatoes from seed grown here, regardless of the parentage of the seed.

I am offering you here a few of the standard varieties, true to name, which years of experience have proved to be the best for this locality. You will find these Seed Potatoes are of particularly good quality, free from insect and scab.

All prices quoted herewith on Seed Potatoes are Free on Board the cars at Neosho, Mo.

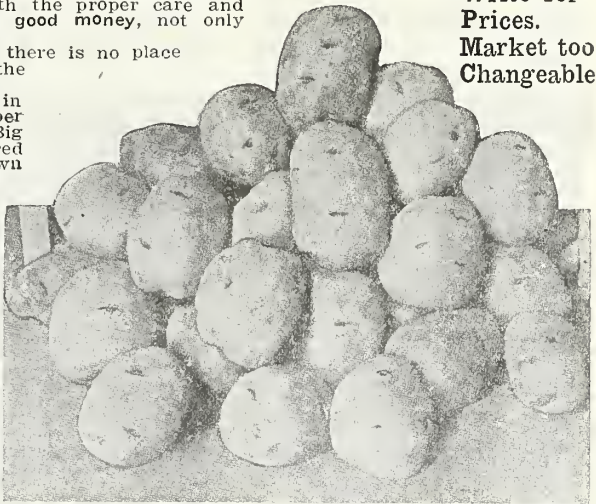
If you desire to buy in large quantities write for my special wholesale prices.

Permit me to suggest that when you send your order in, you specify that I do not ship until weather is settled and there is no danger of frost, but don't delay sending your order. Conditions seem to indicate that there'll be a big demand for Potato Seed this year, and if you wait until the time when every one is buying Seed you may be disappointed in getting the variety you desire.

EARLY OHIO. Ours are the pure stock carefully grown especially for seed in the famous Minnesota Red River country of the North, and will yield crops that will surprise you. By express or freight.

BURBANK. A fine table and long-keeping potato for main crop. The tubers are oblong in shape, flesh very solid, of good flavor and snowy white color. We consider this one of the best main crop varieties.

Write for
Prices.
Market too
Changeable



EXTRA EARLY TRIUMPH. There is good reason why the Triumph should be popular. It is from seven to ten days earlier than the Ohio, and that oftentimes means a difference of many dollars in the crop. The potato is of good size, squared at ends. Skin is red, flesh is very white and firm. Very productive.

EARLY RED RIVER ROSE. Medium early in season, large size, pinkish white, rather long, great yielder and fine quality.

Poultry Feed and Supplies

Prices Quoted on this Page are F. O. B. Neosho (except as noted) and Subject to Change.

Hen Feed.

An excellent egg producing grain mixture. A balanced ration which increases the quality as well as the quantity of the eggs.

Per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Chick Feed.

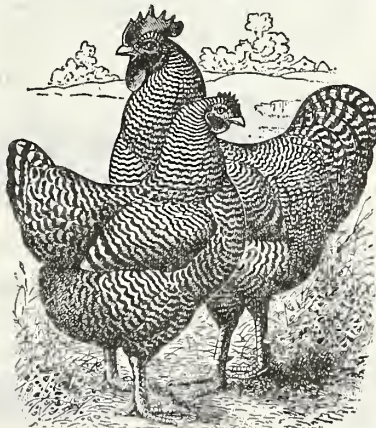
A good starter for the new chick. Prepared correctly to quickly develop healthy, plump broilers or friers.

Per 10 lbs., 30c.
Per 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Poultry Shells.

Proluce and protect poultry health—satisfy the natural craving of the hen for gritty substance—makes larger and better eggs and stronger shell.

Per 100 lbs., 85c.
5-bag lots, per bag, 75c.



Charcoal

Especially prepared for poultry. A perfect health regulator. Makes pure blood, good digestion, and tones up the entire system. Good for old fowl as well as young.

Price, Pound, 5c.

Ground Beef Scraps.

Excellent to protect general poultry health. Increases the laying power of the hens.

Per 5 lbs., 25c.
25 lbs., \$1.00.
Per 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Poultry Bone.

Ground in both hen and chick size. Puts lime in the shell and increases the health of the eggs.

Per 10 lbs., 40c.
Per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Pratts Poultry Remedies

Pratts Poultry Regulator.



This is the original Poultry Regulator of America, in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

It is entirely different from Pratt's Animal Regulator. It is a perfect digestive and tonic

tonic suited to the constitution of poultry.

It is a guaranteed egg producer, and when regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It prevents chicken cholera, gaps, roup, rheumatism, expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—making them grow bigger and quicker.

25c, 50c, \$1.00 packages.

Pratts Animal Regulator.

This is the original and pioneer Stock Regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind and makes their coat sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

25 lb. pails, \$3.50, are popular with our customers; also 50 and 100-lb. sacks and small packages.

1½-lb. package, postpaid, for 35c.

Glass Nest Eggs.

The best made; look more like the natural egg and more than pay for their cost the first season. Packed one dozen in carton. Price 3c each; 6 for 15c, dozen 25c, 5 dozen \$1.00. Postal weight, ½ lb. to the dozen, extra.

"Money Back if They Fail" Pratts Baby Chick Food.



This is one of the greatest money savers and greatest Chick savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman or child who raises little chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese should try at least one package of Pratt's Baby Chick

Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first 3 weeks. If you want real success with your hatches, if you want to save all the baby chicks, if you want them to grow fast—get Pratt's Baby Chick Food on our recommendation for your first trial, after that you will never be without it. Put up in 1 lb., 3 lb., 6½ lb. packages, also 14 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. One lb. package by mail, 35c, postpaid.

Pratts Lice Killer. (Powdered Form).

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroy ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 25c and 50c.



Pratts Roup Cure.



Is a scientific preparation compounded into a fine powder, and when mixed with water, is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation and reducing the fever. It not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep diseases away.

Pratts Roup Cure is quite different from many so-called roup cures, which may cure a cold, but never a genuine case of roup.

Price 25c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Conkey's Roup Remedy.

Is used in every civilized country of the world. It has wonderful curative qualities, immediately kills the disease germs. The success of the remedy is much due to the fact that it is simply put in the drinking water and the 'owl' takes its own medicine. Price, three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00, postpaid.



Champion Leg Bands.

The Best Made.

Made of aluminum. 1 dozen for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c, 250 for \$1.75, 500 for \$3.75, postpaid.

Petty's Poultry Punch.

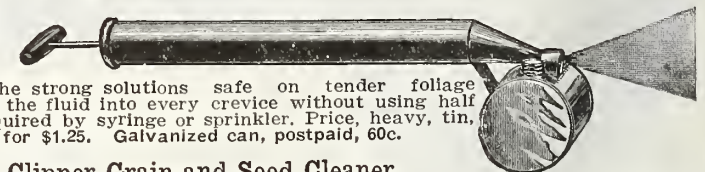
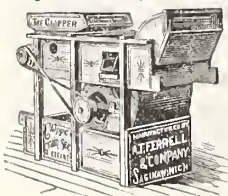
The top of perfection in Poultry Punches. Made of best spring steel, handy; one person can use it easily. Can be put on your key ring and you will always know where it is. Price 25c, postpaid.



The Faultless Sprayer is Best for General Use.

For Orchards, Small Fruit, Hen Houses, Etc. Guaranteed the Best. Capacity 1 Qt.

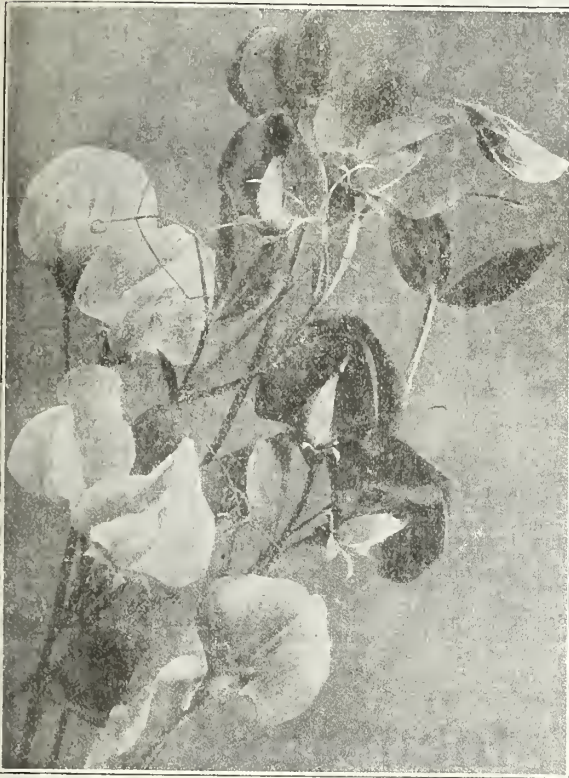
Every farmer should have one of these handy Sprayers and use it. It will save its price many times. The best sprayer made. Throws a spray as fine as mist, rendering the use of the strong solutions safe on tender foliage plants; it forces the fluid into every crevice without using half the quantity required by syringe or sprinkler. Price, heavy, tin, postpaid, 45c; 3 for \$1.25. Galvanized can, postpaid, 60c.



Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaner.

No. 1. Has one wire and nine perforated zinc screens. Will clean all kinds of grain and seed faster and better than any other mill on earth. Capacity 40 bushels wheat or 12 bushels of clover per hour. Price complete, \$21.00.

Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums



Peanuts or Ground Peas.

The Peanut does best in light sandy soil, tolerably high, and has been found by experience to be a prolific grower in the Southwest. Try a small patch, anyway, for the youngsters. Plant in April in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Drop two or three good peas in each hill and cover about two inches. 6 or 8 quarters of shelled nuts required to plant an acre.

SPANISH RED. The finest Peanut grown, especially adapted to black waxy land, as well as sandy soils. The shell contains three large kernels each; enormously productive. Postpaid, lb., 25c; by express or otherwise, not prepaid, 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.



MAMMOTH JUMBO. This Peanut grows to astonishing size and does extremely well in our section. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy ridged shells. Lb., postpaid, 30c; by express or otherwise, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.45.

I do not profess to be much of a flower man, although I do love them as does every man with red blood coursing through his veins.

I think there is no flower that grows so beautiful as Sweet Peas, nor one of such lasting eternal flowering value as the Nasturtium—either the tall or dwarf.

Because I love these two flowers is perhaps my only reason for adding them to this catalogue of Seeds for the farm.

Try a sidewalk border of Nasturtiums with Sweet Peas around the house.

Prices quoted on Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums are for post prepaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas.

Seeds should be sown as early as possible, in drills 6 inches deep. At the time of planting, cover with 1 inch of soil only, and fill in the drill as the young plants grow, taking care not to cover the top of the plants. A deep rich soil and a sunny situation is best suited for their needs.

GITTINGS NEW SEEDLING MIXED. Composed entirely of Gittings' finest large flowered varieties. We make up this mixture from a special formula, putting in the different sorts in proportionate quantities to produce a grand combination of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; Quarter pound, 25c.

Tall or Dwarf Nasturtiums.

Nasturtiums of all varieties are useful for furnishing tender seed-pods which make delicious pickles. The seeds for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to the boil and is still warm, to keep for winter use.

TALL MIXED or DWARF MIXED. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

Bulbs.

I handle an excellent stock of Flower Bulbs and can send you almost anything in this line you may desire.

At this time of writing it's impossible to give you correct prices, but you may be sure of obtaining Bulbs true to name and a good quality at the right price.

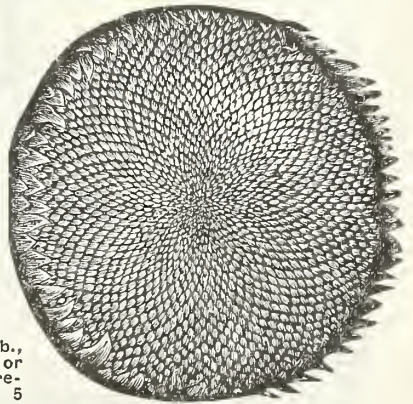
I specialize in

**Tube Roses,
Caladiums,
Dahlias,
Cannas.**

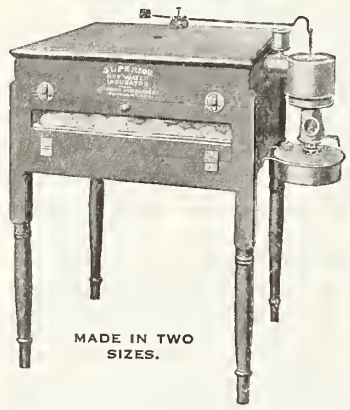
Should you desire any Flower Seed other than Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums, send your order and I will fill it. In packets from 5c to 20c; simply name the variety and price and I will do the rest.

Sunflowers.

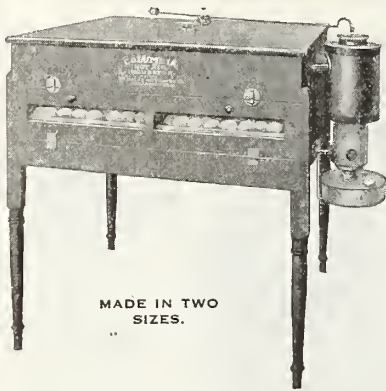
Mammoth Russian Sunflowers—very large heads borne on top of single, unbranched stalk; more and larger seed than the common sort; splendid poultry feed; plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart; 10 inches apart in the rows; cultivate the same as corn. Will yield close to 1,000 lbs. per acre. Postpaid packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; by express or otherwise, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c.



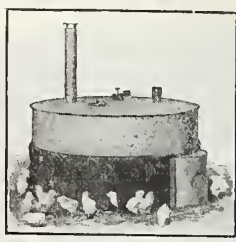
Cyphers Incubators and Portable Hovers



MADE IN TWO SIZES.



MADE IN TWO SIZES.



Portable Hover.

Superior Hot Water Incubators.

Exactly what the name says. Are heated by hot water and "superior" in every detail. Copper tank and boiler; seamless bowl lamp and best quality burner; wooden case attractively finished in golden brown, with brass hinges, buttons, etc.; double walls, with air-space insulation; Standard Cyphers regulator and roomy chick nursery; automatic ventilation. Made in two sizes, 60-65 eggs and 120-130 eggs; sell at \$10 and \$14.

Columbia Hot Air Incubators.

Popular-price, popular-size, guaranteed hot-air hatchers. Wooden cases, beautifully finished in dark green, with brass trimmings; double walls and self-ventilating; seamless bowl lamps, best quality burners; zinc and steel Standard Cyphers thermostat and regulating device; fume-proof heater, asbestos covered and metal banded; embodies diffusive principle; roomy chick nursery. Two sizes, 130-140, and 240-250 eggs; sell at \$15 and \$19.

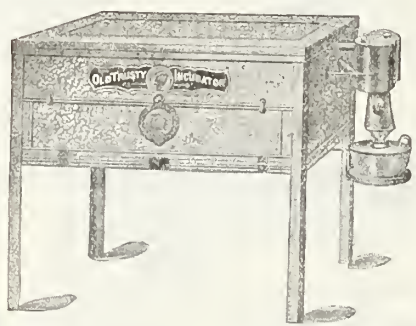
Showing Cyphers Company Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating Portable Hover in use on floor of poultry house or in any well-lighted room or apartment. Chicks at all times are on a level with the surrounding floor and therefore do not have steps or an incline to travel up and down.

Hover is portable, meaning "movable," and can be changed to a new spot or a new location at any time by simply picking it up—as shown in this picture, made from photograph. Lamp need not be removed nor wick turned down at time hover is moved to one side in order to clean underneath.

Price of Cyphers Company Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating. All-Metal Portable Hover, complete with seamless lamp bowl, burner, chimney, regulating device, tested brooder thermometer, double curtains, etc.\$8.50

"Old Trusty" Incubators

A very popular Hot Water Incubator which combines absolute satisfaction with such low prices as these. These prices are delivered to your station:



Old Trusty Incubator Complete:

100 (120) Eggs	\$ 9.80
150 (175) Eggs	12.50
200 (240) Eggs	16.50

Chick Brooders Complete:

100 Chicks	\$ 5.50
150 Chicks	6.75
200 Chicks	7.50

When both Incubator and Brooder are ordered together you may buy the Incubators and Brooders at these low combination delivered prices:

120 Egg Incubator and 100 Chick Brooder	\$14.00
175 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Brooder	18.00
240 Egg Incubator and 200 Chick Brooder	23.00

Stock always on hand—shipments are immediate—no delay, trouble or worry.

AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT I WILL DELIVER INCUBATORS AT ABOVE PRICES PREPAID.

Chattanooga Turning Plows

I've handled the Chattanooga for years and know it's a good plow.

That the ground to be in good condition is no less essential to good crops than good seeds.

The Chattanooga Turning Plows turn the dirt better and easier than any other plow manufactured, taking into consideration the fact that they are the lightest draft. Walking Chattanooga Turning Plows are priced as follows:

14" Steel Beam, Steel Moldboard, \$12.00	10" Steel Beam, Steel Moldboard, \$9.00
12" Steel Beam, Steel Moldboard, 11.00	8 Steel Beam, Steel Moldboard, 5.50
11" Steel Beam, Steel Moldboard, \$10.00	

Chattanooga Shares Outwear two of any Other Make 14-inch Riding Plow at \$32.00

"Big Three" Corn and Oats Fertilizer

Morris & Co's Big Brand. A3-10-2 Fertilizer containing three per cent Ammonia, ten per cent Phosphoric Acid and two per cent actual Potash. It is quickly available for oats and corn and especially valuable where clovers and grasses are sown.

Sow from 100 to 200 pounds per acre. For corn it is well to drill in with a wheat drill 100 to 150 pounds before planting and 50 pounds with corn planter. Price in bag lots \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Put up in 125-lb. sacks. Ton \$27.00.

Swift's "Tomato Special" Fertilizer

A 3-8-3 fertilizer contains two per cent Ammonia, eight per cent Phosphoric Acid and five per cent Potash.

A quick-acting fertilizer which gives the tomato plant an early start. Its use will mature the crop about two weeks earlier than an unfertilized patch and make the fruit large and firm.

Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre, putting around the plant when transplanted. Price, sack lots \$1.50 per 100 pounds; put up in 125-lb. bags. Ton \$30.00.

Digester Tankage for Hogs

Swift's Digester Tankage contains 60 per cent Protein—great for growing young pigs and brood sows. Creates an appetite and produces muscle and bone. The cheapest and best of all protein feeds. Per 100 lbs., F. O. B. Kansas City, \$3.00. Ton, \$55.00.

Gittings Growing Seed Tables

The quantity of seed sown per acre and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures. They may vary in different localities just as soil and the climate vary, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbor. The given weights per bushel are in general use.

GARDEN SEED.			GRASSES.		
	Seed for One Acre	Seed for a 300 ft. Row		Weight per Bus.	Quantity to Sow 1 Acre
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.	Awnless Brome	14 lbs.	28 to 42 lbs.
Beans, dwarf (drills).....	1½ bu.	3 qts.	Bermuda	40 "	2 to 3 "
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pint	Creeping Bent	14 "	15 to 20 "
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.	English Perennial Rye.....	20 "	30 to 40 "
Beet, Mangel	7 lbs.	.....	English Blue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.	Hungarian	48 "	25 to 35 "
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.	Italian Rye	20 "	30 to 40 "
Cabbage, outdoors	10 ozs.	1 oz.	Johnson	25 "	25 to 30 "
Cabbage, sown in frames.....	6 ozs.	.....	Kentucky Blue, for Pasture....	14 "	20 to 25 "
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.	Kentucky Blue, for Lawns....	14 "	40 to 50 "
Cauliflower .....	.....	½ oz.	Orchard .....	.....	.....
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.	Red Top—in chaff.....	14 "	15 to 20 "
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	½ oz.	Red Top—solid seed.....	.....	6 to 10 "
Corn, Sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pint	Rescue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Corn, Pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pint	Tall Meadow Oat.....	12 "	20 to 30 "
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.	Timothy	45 "	10 to 12 "
Egg plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.	Mixture for Pastures.....	14 "	30 to 40 "
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.	Greenlawn Mixture	14 "	40 to 50 "
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.	ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.		
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.	Approximate quantity to plant 1 acre		
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.	Artichoke Roots	8 to 10 bus.	.....
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.	Asparagus Roots, or Plants.....	.....	8,000
Melon, Musk (hills).....	3 lbs.	1 oz.	Cabbage, Early, Plants.....	.....	14,000
Melon, Water (hills).....	5 lbs.	2 ozs.	Cabbage, Late, Plants .....	.....	8,000
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.	Cauliflower Plants .....	.....	8,000
Onion seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.	Celery Plants .....	.....	15,000
Onion seed, for sets.....	50 lbs.	8 ozs.	Horse Radish Roots.....	.....	12,000
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.	Onion sets (measured).....	6 to 10 bus.	.....
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.	Onion Sets (Tops)	4 to 6 bus.	.....
Peas, garden	2 bus.	3 qts.	Potatoes—Irish	10 to 12 bus.	.....
Pepper .....	.....	½ oz.	Potatoes—Sweet (Plants).....	.....	12,000
Potatoes	10 bus.	½ bu.	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.	Barley	48 lbs. 1¼	to 1½ bus.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.	Beans (navy)	60 lbs. 1½	to 2 bus.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.	Beans (field)	60 lbs. 1½	to 2 bus.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.	Beans (soja)	60 lbs. 20	to 30 lbs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.	Broom Corn Seed	48 lbs. 2	to 4 qts.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.	Buckwheat.....	52 lbs. 1	to 4½ bus.
Tomato (in frame).....	3 ozs.	1 oz.	Cane seed—for sugar	50 lbs. 4	to 8 lbs.
Tobacco	2 ozs.	.....	Cane seed—for fodder	50 lbs. 30	to 50 lbs.
Turnip (drills)	2 lbs.	3 ozs.	Castor Beans	46 lbs. 4	to 5 lbs.
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.	.....	Corn (field)	56 lbs. 4	to 5 qts.
CLOVERS			Corn Fodder, broadcast	56 lbs.	2 bus.
	per Bus.	Sow 1 Acre	Corn Fodder, drilled	56 lbs.	1 bu.
	Weight	Quantity to	Cow Peas	60 lbs. 1	to 1½ bus.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.	Flax	56 lbs. 1	to 1¼ bus.
Alsike or Swedish	60 "	8 to 10 "	Hemp	44 "	.....
Bokhara	60 "	8 to 10 "	Kaffir Corn—in drills	50 lbs. 3	to 5 lbs.
Burr	16 "	12 to 16 "	Kaffir Corn—broadcast	50 lbs. ½	to 1 bus.
Crimson or scarlet.....	60 "	8 to 10 "	Oats	32 lbs. 1½	to 2 bus.
Espersette	32 "	20 to 30 "	Peas (field)	60 lbs. 1½	to 2 bus.
Honey or Bee	60 "	8 to 10 "	Peanuts	22 lbs. 2	bus. in pods.
Mammoth or Sapling.....	60 "	8 to 10 "	Pumpkin, Common Field	30 lbs. 2	to 5 qts.
Red	60 "	6 to 8 "	Rape, Dwarf Essex	50 lbs. 5	to 8 lbs.
White	60 "	5 to 6 "	Rye	56 lbs. 1	to 1½ bus.
MILLETS			Sunflower	22 lbs. 2	to 3 lbs.
	per Bus.	Sow 1 Acre	Vetches—Spring or Winter... 50 lbs. 1	to 1½ bus.	.....
	Weight	Quantity to	Wheat—Spring or Winter... 60 lbs. 1¼	to 1½ bus.	.....
Cat-tail (Pearl)	50 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.			
Common	50 "	25 to 35 "			
German or Golden.....	50 "	25 to 35 "			
Siberian	50 "	6 to 8 "			

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops from Sowing Time.

Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 150
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

Gittings Great Growing Seeds

FRANK J. GITTINGS, NEOSHO, MO.

For full instructions about ordering, see page 1 of Seed Catalogue

In sending this order to me I know you are relying upon my honesty and experience as a seed man, and I assure you I will use every care in sending you only seed which I really believe are the best that have been produced for planting in 1914. Should you discover any mistake has been made, please advise me promptly, so that I may redeem the promise that I make. If I make any mistake in filling this order you may be sure that I will either promptly replace the seeds or refund the price paid as you desire. I know that you recognize that a mistake may occasionally occur and also that success in growing crops depends largely upon the conditions of soil and climate which are beyond human control—consequently neither I nor any honest seed man can assume any responsibility for any loss beyond the actual price of the seeds.

BE SURE TO FILL IN THESE BLANKS

Name

Post Office.....R. F. D. No.....

County State

Express or Freight Office.....

Date.....191...

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Postal Money Order, \$.....

Express Money Order,

Draft,

Currency,

Check,

Postage Stamps,

TOTAL, \$.....

NOTE

See prices by
return mail in
this catalogue.

If you desire garden seeds by express or otherwise, not prepaid, deduct 10c per pint or pound from the prices quoted as postpaid.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sudan Grass

The Crop for the Great Southwest

From the Dark Continent has come and proven one of the greatest and most valuable grass crops ever introduced from any country on the face of the earth.

Coming from Dark Africa as this new grass plant did. A plant supposed to be the parent of the sorghum family and a native of Africa Sudan Country, it was discovered by experts sent out by the United States Department of Washington, in search of the world's plants of value to the American farmer.

Sudan grass resembles the old-time Johnson grass in general appearance as well as the sorghums, but possesses all of their merits, with none of the objectionable features. Being an annual, it dies down every year, so does not become a pest, but may be grown where most desired. It matures in from sixty-five to eighty days from sowing and makes an abundant supply of excellent forage, silage and hay. It is well adapted to the arid regions, does fine in the rain belt, prairie and hill country; in fact, seems to grow reasonably well in all kinds of soil in the south, east, north and west. It is indeed a wonderful grass and worthy of a trial by everyone who can procure the seed. It is the grass that laughs at drouth and smiles at rain.

SEEDING—Sudan grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the date of the first expected frost. Sudan grass can be sown in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivated like corn, or it can be drilled in with a grain drill or sown broadcast by hand. In the semi-arid sections it is much more profitable to seed it in rows and cultivate, and even in the humid regions a small amount of cultivation appears to give added vigor to the plants. The rows should be as close together as the tools available for cultivation will permit. Seeded in rows 36 inches apart, 3 pounds per acre of good seed are sufficient. In rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast 16 pounds per acre are required.

HARVESTING—Sudan grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily, so that the haying process is much the same as that of millet or any other hay grass. Where it is harvested for seed an ordinary grain binder is best suited for handling the crop. When cut for hay it is best to cut just after full bloom, so that it will have as much time as possible for a second growth. After cutting it renews its growth promptly when moisture conditions are favorable, and in about 40 to 50 days another cutting is ready. The grass stools abundantly after first cutting and the second and third cuttings are very fine stemmed. In 1912 four cuttings were secured in Texas. Ordinarily two or three cuttings may be expected from the Central States southward, and one cutting north of the middle states.

Every farmer in the middle west should plant at least an acre or two of Sudan grass. It is very important, however, that the seed should come from a reliable grower as there is always danger of having the seed mixed with Johnson grass. Our seed is 98 per cent pure, free from Johnson grass.

Price per pound 50 cents; 5 pounds \$2.00; subject to change.

FRANK J. GITTINGS, Seed Merchant
NEOSHO, MO.

PRICES BELOW SUBJECT TO CHANGES.



Bushel Apple Box.

The above cut represents the standard size apple box, which is 11x11½x18½ inches inside.

These boxes are rapidly taking the place of barrels for fancy apples and pears and when used for strictly fancy grades will greatly increase the price in any of the large markets.

They are very convenient to handle on account of the panel heads and will pile better and take up less room than barrels, which is an advantage both in shipping and storage.

We ship them in the flat, the ends only being made up. Shipping weight is seven pounds each.

Price, per 100\$ 12.00
Price, per 1000 110.00



Four Basket Crates.

These crates were originally intended for tomatoes, but are now quite as extensively used for shipping fancy peaches, plums, etc., and have proven to be one of the best packages made for fine fruit.

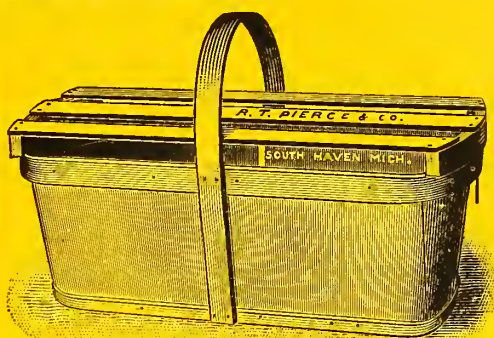
This and the six basket carrier are the standard peach packages of the South and are now being used in all markets for fancy fruit.

Crates are shipped in the flat; baskets made up and nested in bundles.

Shipping weight is about four pounds each.

Price, per 100\$10.00
Price, per 1000..... 90.00

We also handle other Fruit Packages, including Berry Crates. Figure with us.



Third Bushel Climax.

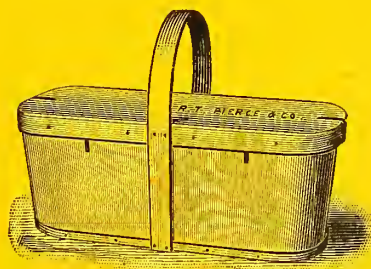
The above cut shows our ⅓-bushel Climax basket.

This is the leading package for muskmelons and is equally good for shipping string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pears, peaches, early apples, etc. They are strong enough to fully protect their contents in shipping, and make a very handy and attractive package.

We can furnish them with flat covers if desired, making about a twenty-pound package.

Weight is two pounds each.

Price, per 100\$ 8.00
Price, per 1000 70.00



Grape Climax.

This is the standard package for grapes. It is the same shape as the Peach Climax, but has a shorter handle, tight sides and a flat veneer cover.

We make them in the two standard sizes, 4-lb., and 8-lb., sometimes called 3½ and 7-lb. The smaller size is commonly used for the little Delaware grapes and by fruit sellers for repacking for the retail trade. We sell a great many of the 8-lb., size to poultrymen for shipping eggs for hatching.

Nails for handling and hooks for fastening covers on are furnished without extra charge.

The 8-lb. size weighs one pound each and the small size a little over one-half pound.

Price, per 100\$ 3.00
Price, per 1000..... 27.00

Combe Printing Co.
Printers Lithographers Stationers
St. Joseph, Mo.